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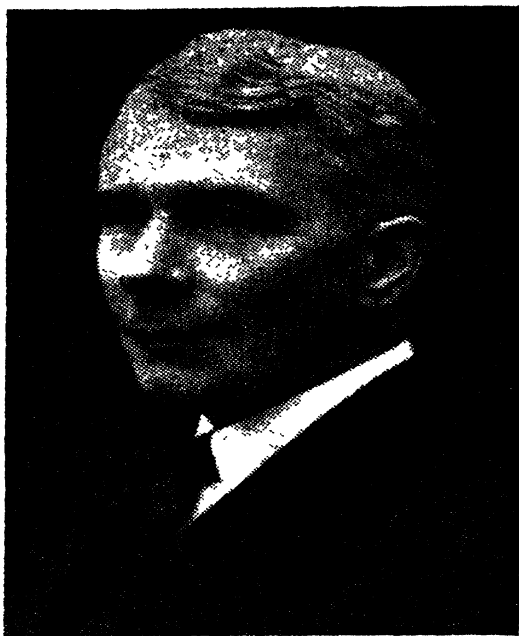
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**THE PENGUIN  
POLITICAL ATLAS**

**COMPILED AND DRAWN BY  
S. C. JOHNSON, M.A., D.Sc.**



**S. C. JOHNSON**

As a boy, lived in Liège for some years. Returning to London, went to the Coopers' School, and, after that, to Downing College, Cambridge. Later on, studied for seven years at the London School of Economics as research student. Gained there the Doctorate of Science—and a wife. Like so many Penguin authors, was once a schoolmaster, but left that for literary work. Has a mania for collecting things and has written books on stamps, medals, etc.

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# **THE PENGUIN POLITICAL ATLAS**

**COMPILED AND DRAWN BY  
S. C. JOHNSON, M.A., D.Sc.**

**COMPANION VOLUME TO  
THE PENGUIN POLITICAL  
DICTIONARY**



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## NOTE

AT no time in the World's history has a knowledge of the things that are happening been so necessary as it is to-day. This atlas has been so planned that ample space is provided at the foot of most of the notes for additional facts to be pencilled in as events occur.

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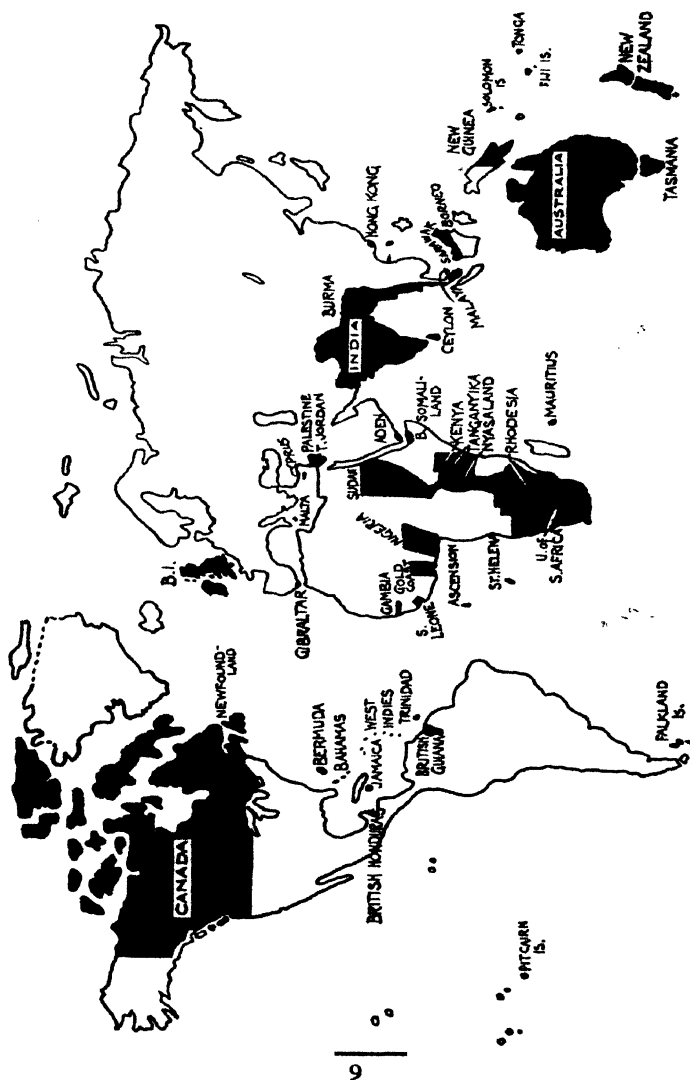


## 1. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire covers an area of 13,900,000 square miles and consists of a population of just under 500 millions of people. It has been said in Germany that for so small an area as the United Kingdom to govern so large a portion of the world's surface is manifestly wrong. The answer to this assertion is that the United Kingdom does not govern the British Empire. Most of the people of the Empire enjoy self-government, many more partially govern themselves and in time may do so entirely, while it is only the small scattered peoples who are under the direct rule of Whitehall. They form part of what are known as the Crown Colonies, the Protectorates and the Mandated territories.

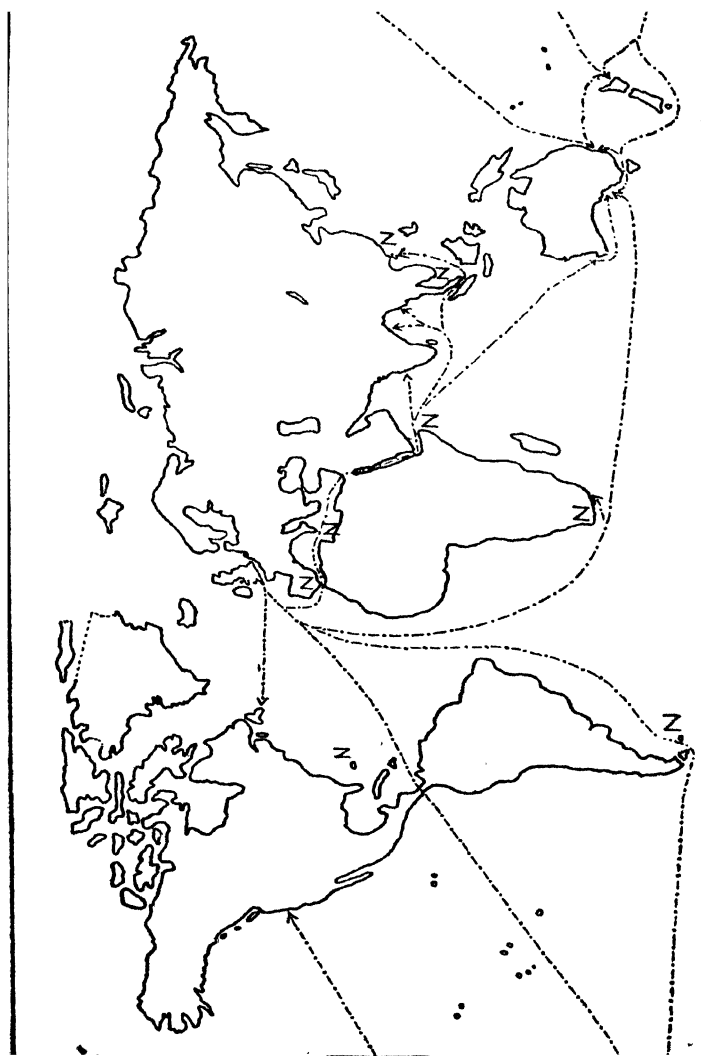
The Dominions or self-governing parts of the Empire are autonomous communities within the Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

There has never been any other empire so loosely bound by legal considerations yet so strongly woven together by ties of patriotic understanding as the British Empire.



## 2. THE LIFE-LINES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This map shows the life-lines of the British Empire. These lines form the routes of communication upon which the safety of the Empire depends. It is the work of the Royal Navy to police them and to keep them free and available for the traffic of the Mercantile Marine. Naval bases have been set up at strategic points. They are marked on the map by the letter N.



### *3. THE FRENCH EMPIRE*

The second largest Colonial Empire is that possessed by France. It covers an area of 4,500,000 square miles, the greater proportion of which lies in Africa. None of the overseas areas have dominion status, but they possess what is almost of equal value, and that is direct representation in the French Chamber and Senate. There is a Colonial Inspectorate which consists of officials who are required to travel from one colony to another and make reports on the conditions existing. This was the position until the unfortunate collapse of June 1940. To-day some of the areas have agreed to fall in line with the Provisional Government while others stoutly refuse to bow to it. More cannot be said until the whole situation becomes clarified.



#### 4. ENGLAND AND WALES

England and Wales form the southern portion of the island of Great Britain. England has a population of 37 million people and Wales of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million. The capital is London, which is situated on the Thames, 50 miles from its mouth. Birmingham is the second largest town, and Liverpool the third.

The longest river in England and Wales is the Severn, but the Thames takes first place of the rivers having their course entirely in England. The highest land in the two countries is provided by Snowdon, in North Wales, which is 3560 ft. high. Scafell Pike is the highest peak in England (3210 ft.). The wettest areas are situated in the Cumberland Lake District; the driest in the Thames estuary. England is divided into 49 counties and Wales consists of 13.





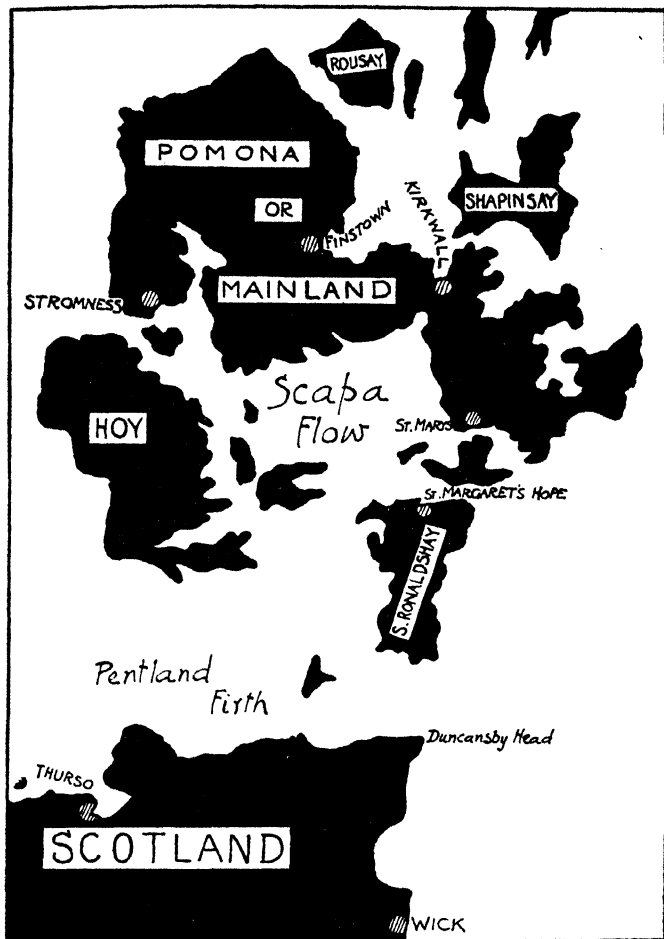
## 5. SCOTLAND

Scotland forms the northern portion of the island of Great Britain. It has a population of slightly less than 5 million people. The capital is Edinburgh, with a population of nearly half a million people, but Glasgow contains more than twice this number of inhabitants. Population is most dense in the triangular area formed by Glasgow, Edinburgh and Lanark. Scotland has an area of about 30,000 square miles. Few countries have a longer coast-line in relation to the size. Ben Nevis, 4406 ft., is the highest peak in the British Isles.



## 6. SCAPA FLOW AND THE ORKNEY ISLANDS

Scapa Flow and the Orkney Islands have been the target of several enemy air raids during the early months of the present war. There are two good reasons for this. One is that Scapa Flow is a Naval base, and another that the Germans have particularly unpleasant memories of this area. It was here that the German fleet was interned in 1918. The scuttling of the ten battleships, fifteen cruisers and forty-six torpedo boats by the order of Vice-Admiral von Reuter in Scapa Flow in 1919 is a matter of general knowledge : but it is worth adding that all the ships have been salvaged and the scrap metal is now being used for munitions.



## 7. EIRE AND NORTHERN IRELAND

In view of the activities of the I.R.A. terrorists up to the outbreak of war, it is useful to see clearly defined on a map the portion of Ireland that is being contested. Northern Ireland is shown in white, while Eire is black. The white portion is considerably smaller than the average person supposes.

During July 1940, the whole of Ireland was seriously considering the possibility of invasion and making plans to counter such a move on the part of the Nazis.



## 8. THE NEUTRALITY ACT (U.S.A.)

On November 4, 1939, the United States passed a law designed to preserve its neutrality. One of the clauses was the much-discussed "cash and carry" regulation, which permitted the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents only as long as they paid for them at once and took them away in their own ships.

A second regulation forbade the entry of American vessels into combat zones. One such zone was declared to be the dotted area shown on the map. Thus no American ship is allowed to come within this area, and, as no American subject may cross the Atlantic on a vessel flying a belligerent flag, it means that American passengers can only reach Great Britain by a roundabout way.

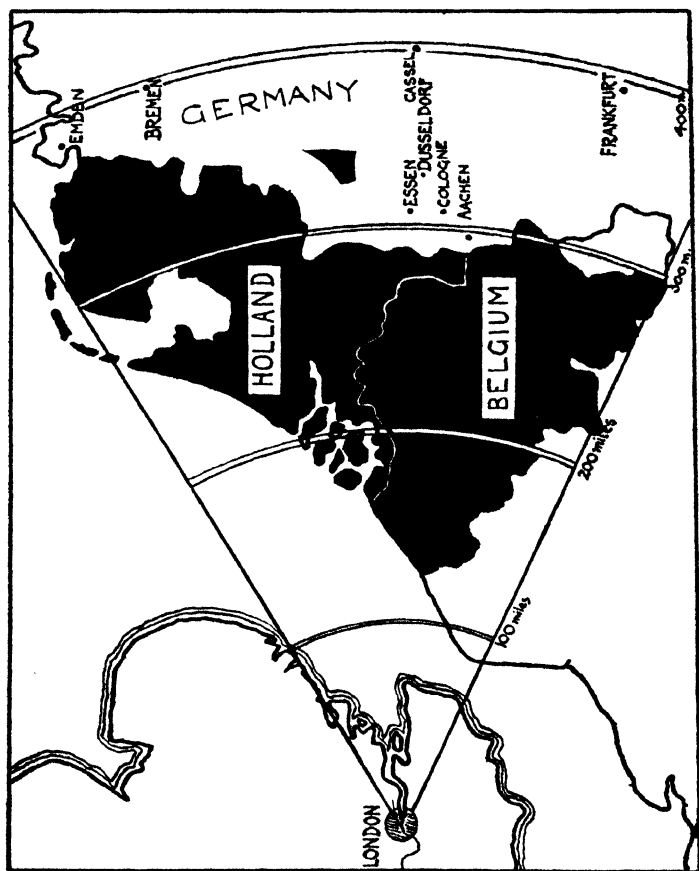
Additional combat zones may be declared at any time by proclamation. Indeed, towards the end of July 1940, the whole of the European waters were banned.





## 9. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AS AN AIR SCREEN

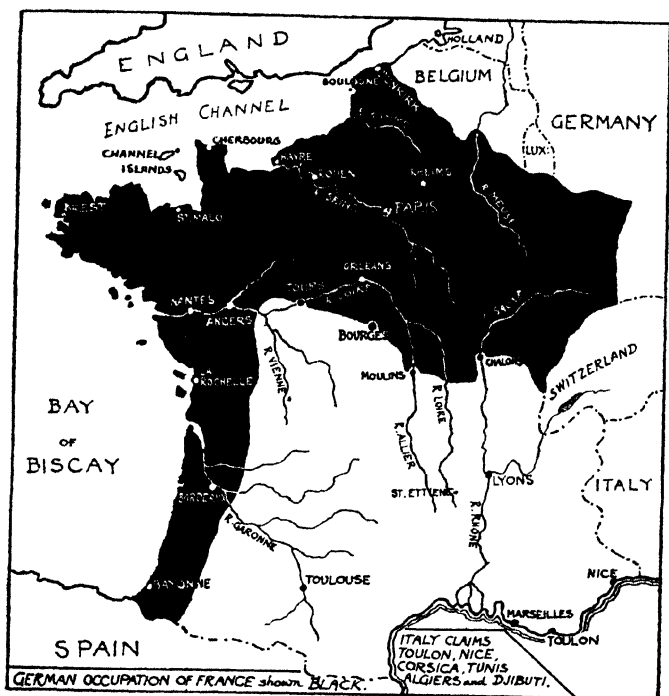
It was supposed that the moment war broke out, London would be ruthlessly invaded from the air. The map shows one of the chief reasons why this did not happen. Holland and Belgium, then, being neutral countries, acted as a protecting screen to London. But with the invasion of the Low Countries the screen has disappeared, and London has lost much of its early protection.



## 10. FRANCE AFTER THE ARMISTICE

At 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, June 22, 1940, plenipotentiaries from the Pétain Government signed an armistice with Germany at Compiègne. Its terms were not revealed until twenty-four hours later. They exacted the complete capitulation of the French and ordered the demobilisation of all armed forces, including the Fleet.

“For the security of German interests” the Nazis, according to Clause Two, occupied more than half of France, their troops taking over the entire Channel and Bay of Biscay seaboard, giving them access to Spain through Bayonne. The demarcation line extended from St. Jean Pied de Port through Mont de Marsan, up to a point 20 kilometres east of Tours, thence south to Moulins and Paray le Monial, then through Chalon to Dole, and so south-east to Geneva. All territory north and west of this line became German for the duration of the armistice.



## 11. PARIS AND SURROUNDINGS

Many of the names figuring on this map have, within living memory, been the scene of fierce fighting. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1 the German army reached as far as the gates of Paris. In September 1914 the Germans approached Paris on a line roughly indicated by the towns of Clermont, Chantilly, Meaux, Coulommiers and Provins, and the battles of the Marne and the Aisne were fought within this area. It was in the forest of Coucy, shown near the upper right-hand corner of the map, that Big Bertha, the famous long-range gun, was set up. It began firing on Paris on March 23, 1918, and continued to do so to the end of the war. Finally, Paris itself was entered by the Nazis in June 1940.

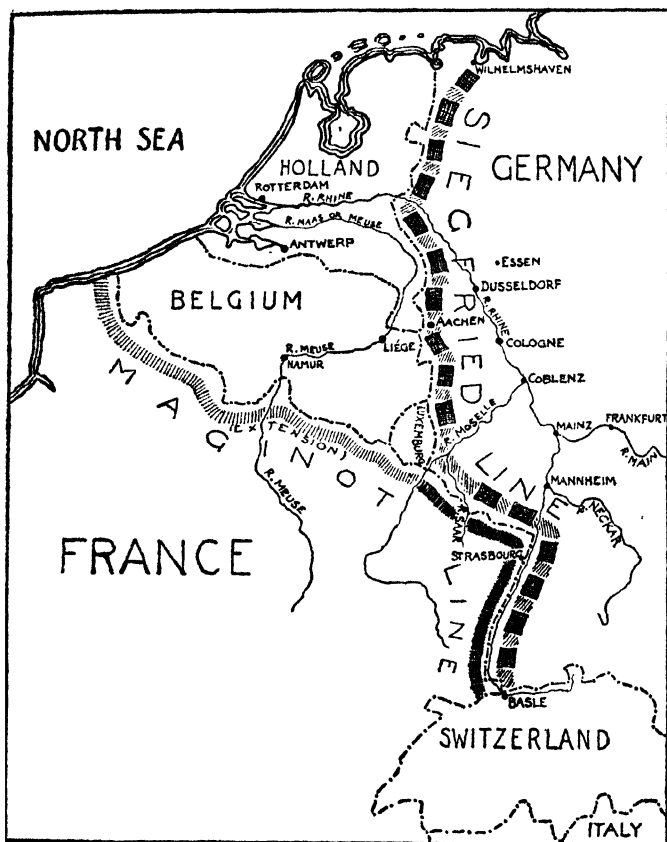


## 12. THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES

The French War Minister, Maginot, conceived the idea of protecting France against German inroads by building a system of forts, partly underground, along the frontier (1927-35). At first, the line was planned from Basle to Luxembourg, but was afterwards extended along the edge of Belgium to the sea.

The Germans, always good imitators, hurriedly put up a corresponding line on the other side of the Rhine in 1938. This line they extended via Aachen to Wilhelmshaven in 1939. The German line is often spoken of as the Siegfried line or, more properly, as the West Wall.

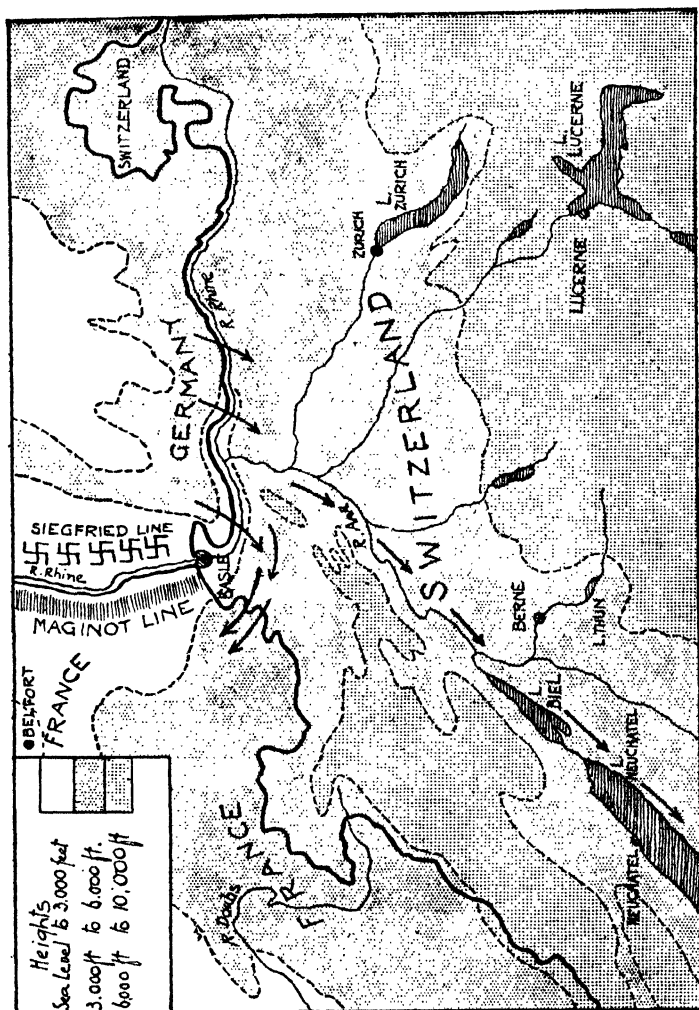
The developments of June 1940 have shown that the Maginot extension along the Belgian border was not as strong as most people imagined and the Germans broke through it without much difficulty. This was one of the causes of the collapse of France.





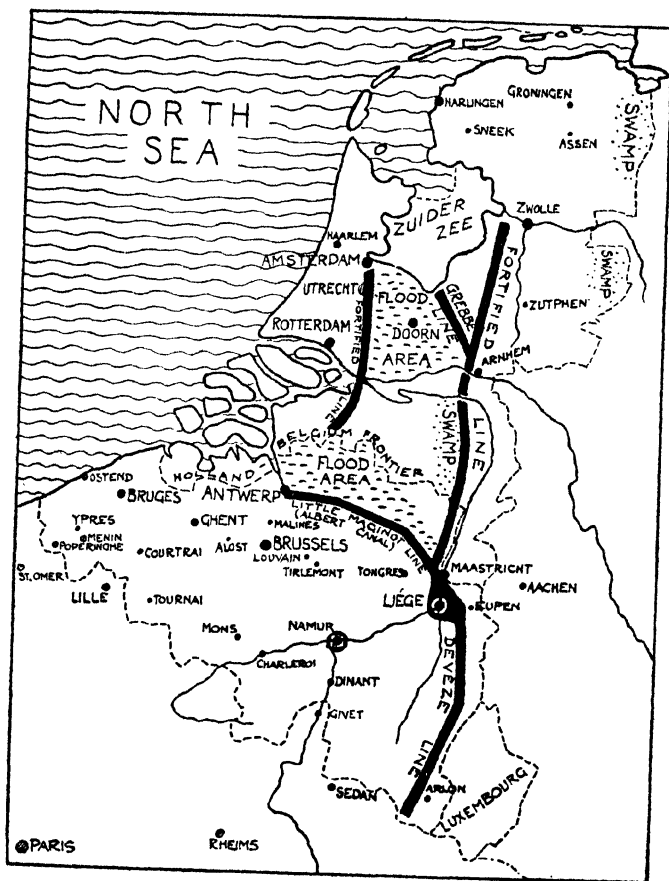
### 13. WHERE THE MAGINOT LINE ENDS

Nominally, the southern end of the Maginot line terminates in the Vosges Mountains, close to Basle. This map shows the French and German frontiers where they touch Switzerland at Basle. It shows a route into France which was favoured by some of the German High Command and which probably would have been attempted had not the Belgium entry proved so successful. The plan was to circle around Basle in the direction of the arrows or, if this failed, to follow the course of the Aar as far as Geneva. But in thinking of these possibilities, we must not forget that Northern Switzerland is heavily fortified, that the Swiss army, though small, is brave and well equipped, and that the valleys are not wide enough for armies to proceed quickly.



## 14. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

This map shows the fortified lines on which Holland and Belgium depended for their defence. We now know that fortresses as strong and as bravely held as those of Liège and Namur, and barriers as well equipped as the Grebbe Line of Holland, are of little avail against Fifth Column activities. Holland and Belgium have fallen to the enemy, but events are as yet too recent to be able to view them in their correct perspective.

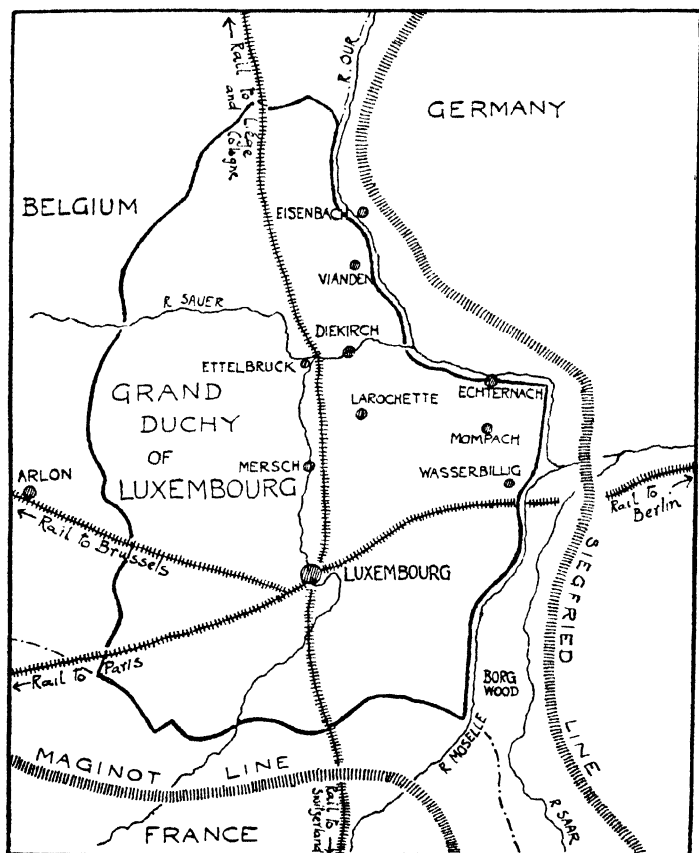


## 15. THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

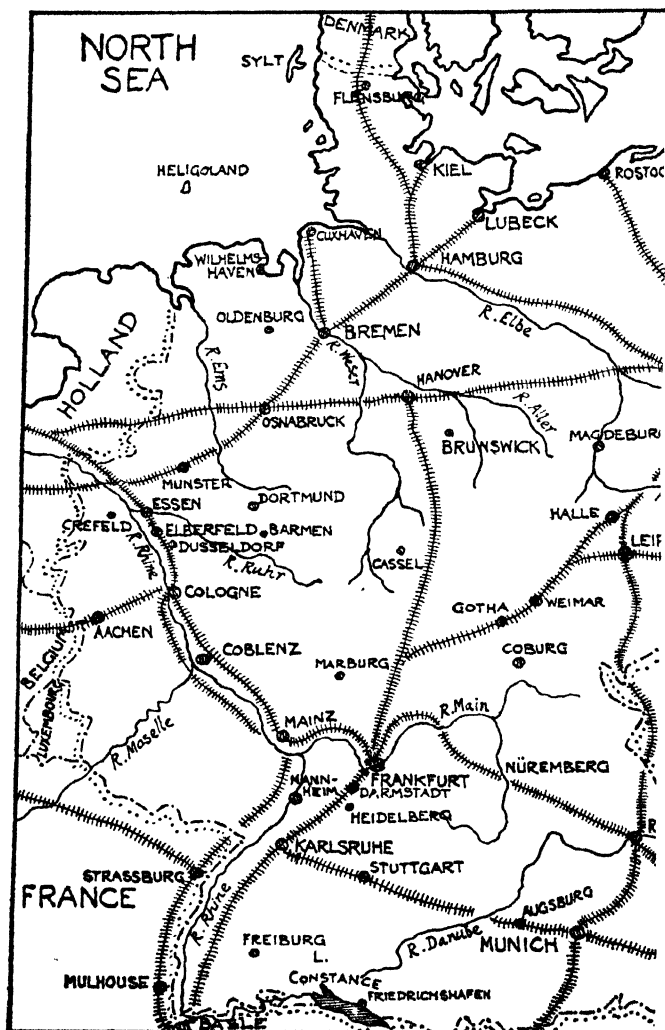
The Grand Duchy became a distinct State by the Treaty of London, 1867. Its neutrality was violated in the War of 1914–18 and it was occupied by German troops. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, it was liberated, and the Grand Duchess Marie having abdicated a few months earlier in order to enter a convent, the rule passed to the Grand Duchess Charlotte, who is pro-French.

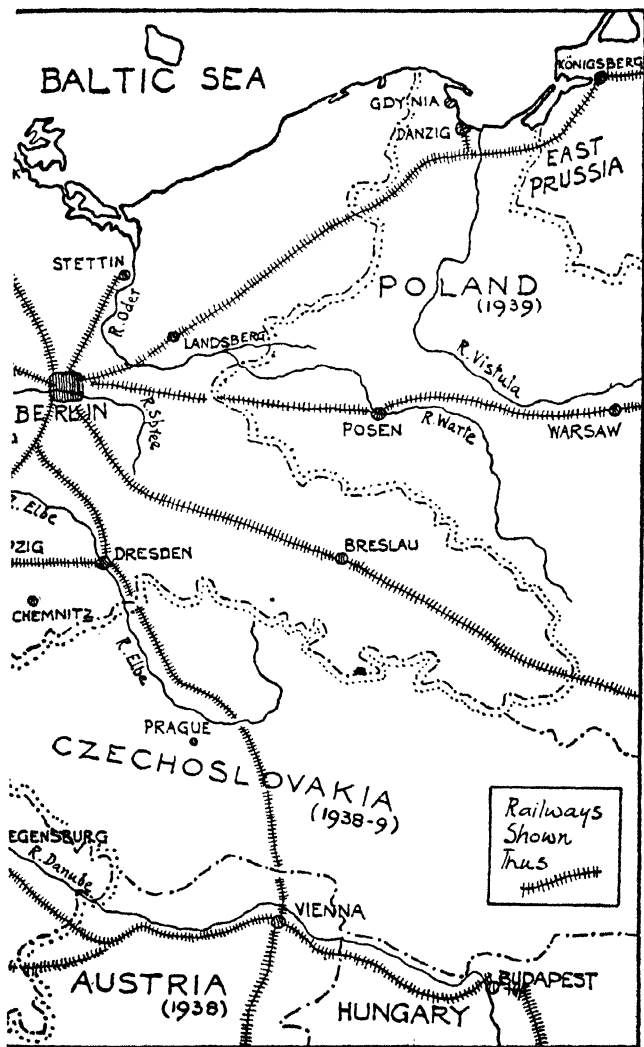
She endeavoured in every way, however, to keep her country out of the hostilities, but did not succeed. On May 10, 1940, Luxembourg's territory was invaded by Nazi troops simultaneously along with an attack on Holland and Belgium.

Luxembourg, spelt also Luxemburg, is rich in iron ore and produces in a year as much as Germany buys from Sweden.



## 16. GERMANY







## 17. GERMANY IN 1918 AND 1939

The upper map shows Germany and her neighbours in 1918, as determined by the Treaty of Versailles. The lower map gives the expansion of Germany as conducted by Hitler up to and including the autumn of 1939.

Here are the chief points at issue:

Jan. 1935.—The Saar Plebiscite returned the Saar Valley to Germany.

March 7, 1936.—German troops marched into the demilitarised area of the Rhineland.

March 1938.—German troops entered Austria, which then became a part of the Reich.

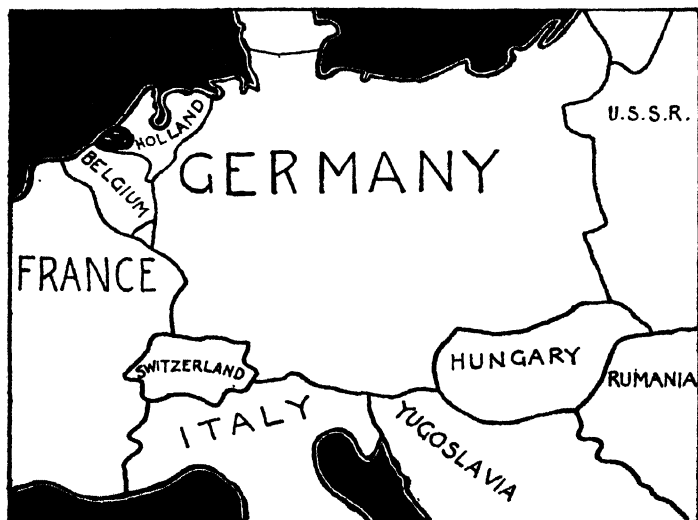
Sept. 1938.—Germany exercised her "last territorial claim" and took a portion of Czechoslovakia.

March 1939.—Germany occupied Bohemia and Moravia, portions of Czechoslovakia not agreed to by the Munich plan.

March 22, 1939.—Memel was annexed.

Sept. 1, 1939.—Förster proclaimed the reunion of Danzig with Germany.

Sept. 1, 1939.—Hitler invaded Poland, and with the help of the U.S.S.R. conquered the country, which was divided between the two Powers.

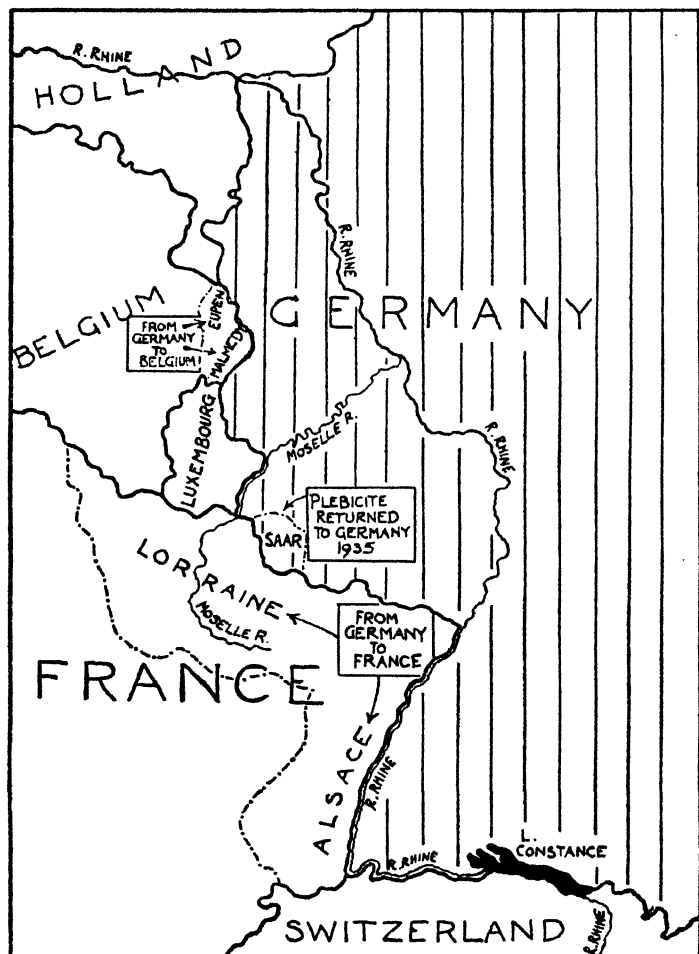


## 18. GERMANY'S LOSSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914-18

By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany lost the following areas on the Western Front:

- (a) Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- (b) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.
- (c) The Saar Valley to be Internationalised.
- (d) The Rhineland for a period of fifteen years.

A plebiscite was to be held in the Saar Valley in 1935. This took place, with the result that the voting returned it to Germany.



## 19. GERMAN COLONIES PRIOR TO 1914

The colonies shown on this map, with those given on Map 20, constitute the whole of the overseas areas possessed by Germany before she planned the war which began in 1914.

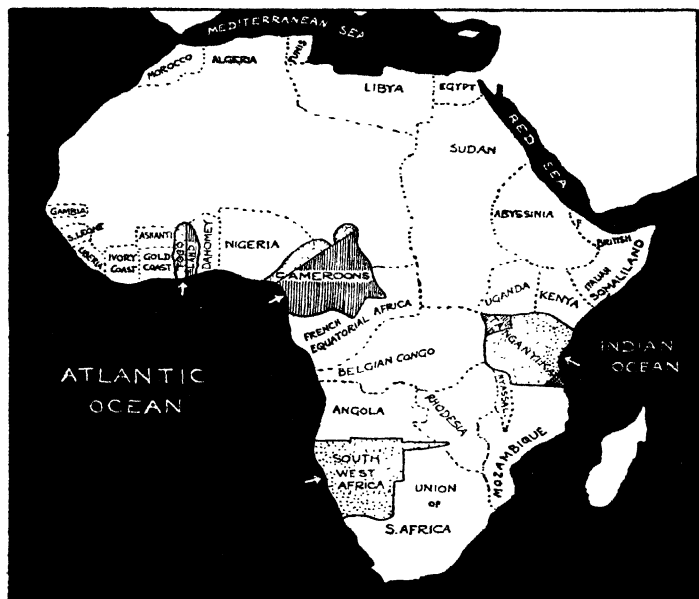
Here we are concerned with her African possessions. They consisted of:

(a) Togoland, (b) the Cameroons, (c) Tanganyika or German East Africa and (d) South-west Africa.

All these colonies were taken from her and awarded as follows:

- (a) Areas shown dotted, to the British Empire.
- (b) Areas shown with vertical stripes, to France.
- (c) Areas with diagonal lines, to Belgium.
- (d) Areas with crossed lines, to Portugal.

Hitler has constantly demanded the return of these lost portions of the German Empire. The map shows that the areas in question are so situated that, were they returned to the Reich, no square mile in the whole of Africa would be safe from aerial attack. The submarine menace would also assume a much more serious importance were these areas given back to Germany's leaders.



---

## 20. GERMANY'S LOST PACIFIC COLONIES

The places underlined on this map are Germany's lost colonies in the Pacific Ocean.

Kiao-chow, which was leased by China to the German Government, was captured by Japan in 1914. It has since remained under Japanese rule.

Japan also took the Marianas or Ladrone Islands, as well as the Caroline and Marshall Islands.

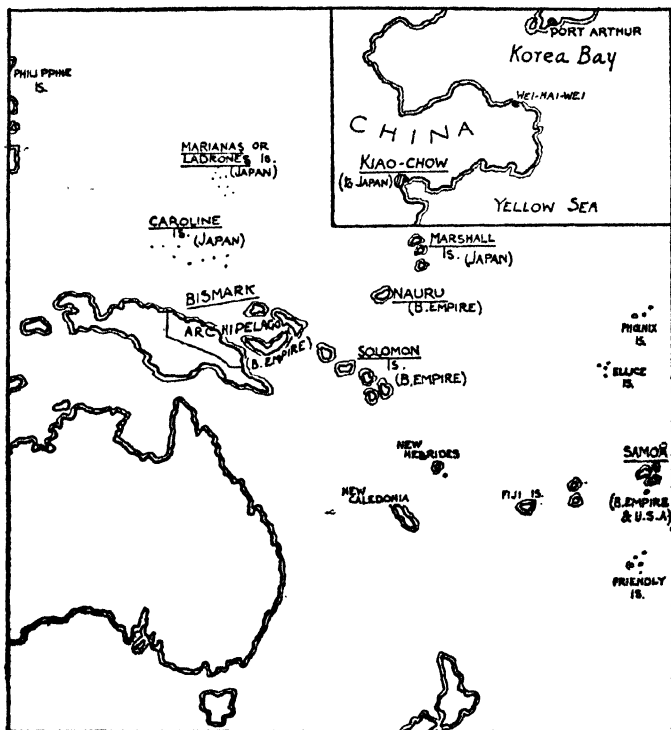
The Bismark Archipelago was taken by the British, and forms a part of Papua or New Guinea. It is administered by the Australian Commonwealth.

The Solomon Islands come under the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific High Commission.

The Nauru Islands are administered under a mandate from the League of Nations by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Samoa is partly a mandated territory of New Zealand and a possession of the United States.

Note that before 1914 Samoa was held jointly by the United States and Germany. Therefore, the U.S. sphere of Samoa was not affected by the changes.





## 21. THE NAZI DREAMS OF CONQUEST

In every war a great deal of idle rumour is bound to occur, and the present conflict is no exception to the rule. But here is a map which has been circulated almost openly among Nazi leaders showing how the growth of Nazidom has been planned. It is not just a mere piece of propaganda invented by Hitler's enemies to discredit him: but a time-table for serious Nazis to follow. It will be seen that practically the whole of Europe is to fall under their rule by 1948.

It might be thought that so fantastic a form of wholesale brigandage was an isolated example, but it is not. Another Nazi map which has been seen by many people in England gives the following time-table of aggressions:

Spring 1938.—Austria.

Autumn 1938.—Czechoslovakia.

Spring 1939.—Hungary.

Autumn 1939.—Poland.

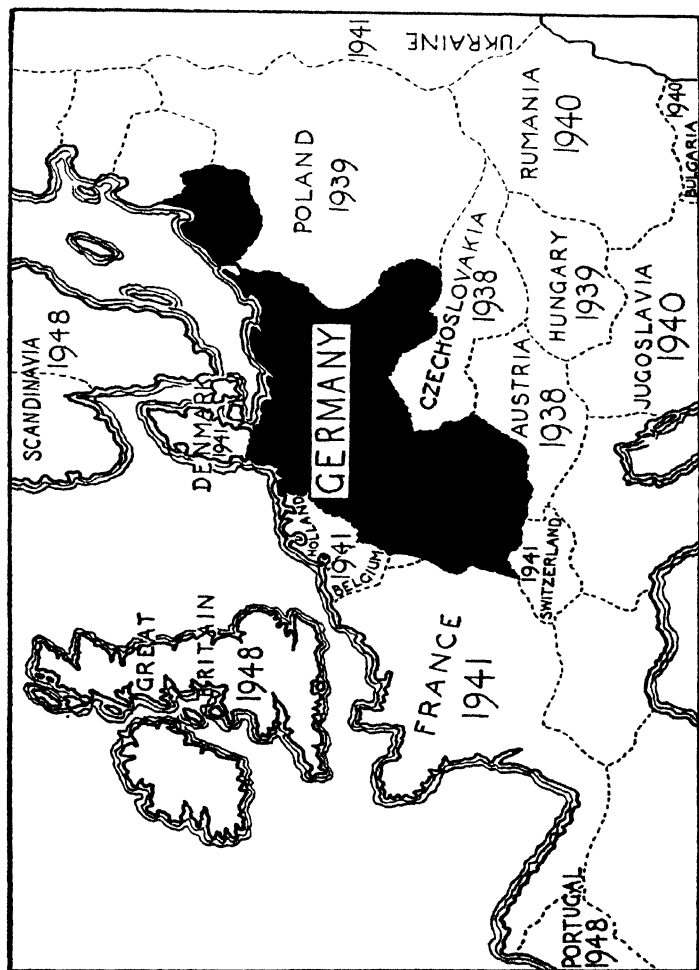
Spring 1940.—Yugoslavia.

Autumn 1940.—Rumania, Bulgaria and European Turkey.

Spring 1941.—Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Northern France.

Autumn 1941.—White Russia and the Ukraine.

The subjugation of Great Britain was evidently not decided on when this second map was prepared.



## 22. THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

This agreement which, it was hoped, would bring “ peace in our time ” was signed on September 30, 1938, at Munich. It provided for the partition of Czechoslovakia as follows :

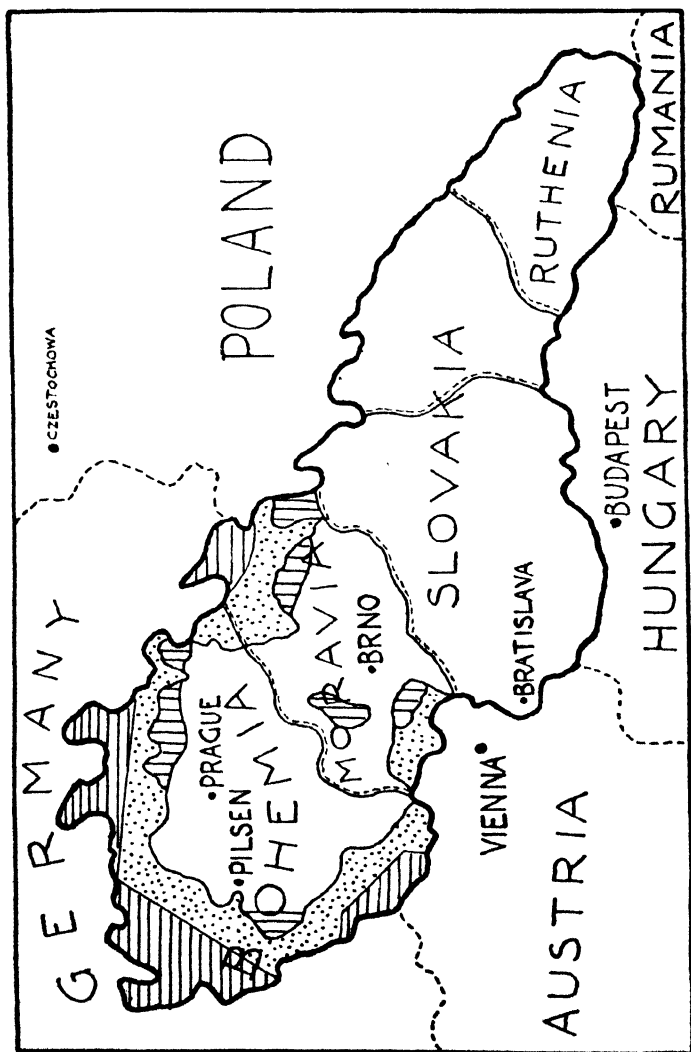
(a) Areas marked on the map with horizontal lines to be occupied by Germany between October 1 and 7, 1938.

(b) Areas shown with dots to be taken over by Germany by October 10, 1938.

(c) Areas marked with vertical lines to be occupied by International troops until a plebiscite could be held in November 1938, to decide the future rule.

(d) Plain areas to remain under the rule of Czechoslovakia.

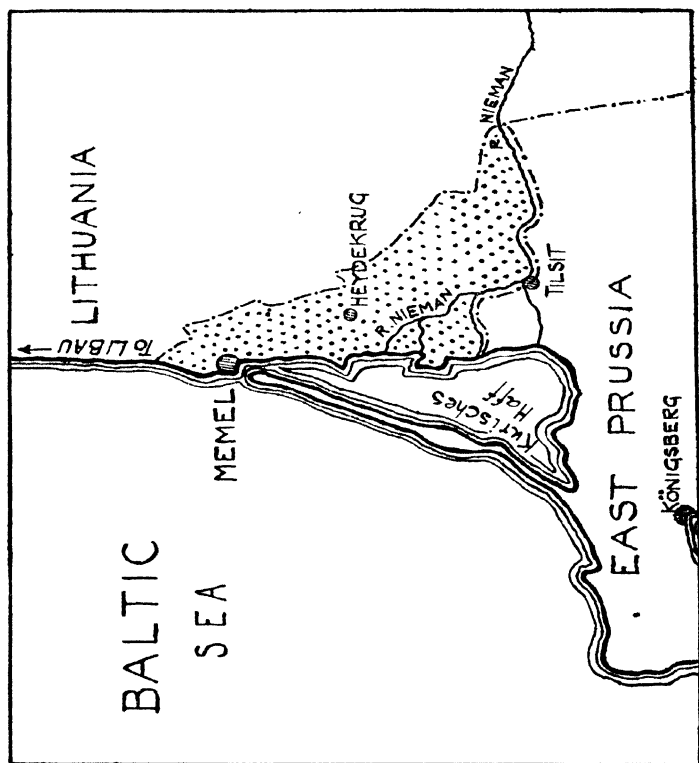
Hitler broke the agreement by seizing the remainder of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. This was really the moment when war became inevitable.



### 23. MEMEL

Memel is an area of about 1000 square miles, with a population mostly German. By the Treaty of Versailles it was detached from Germany and controlled by a Conference of Ambassadors representing the Allied Powers. In 1923 it came under Lithuanian rule.

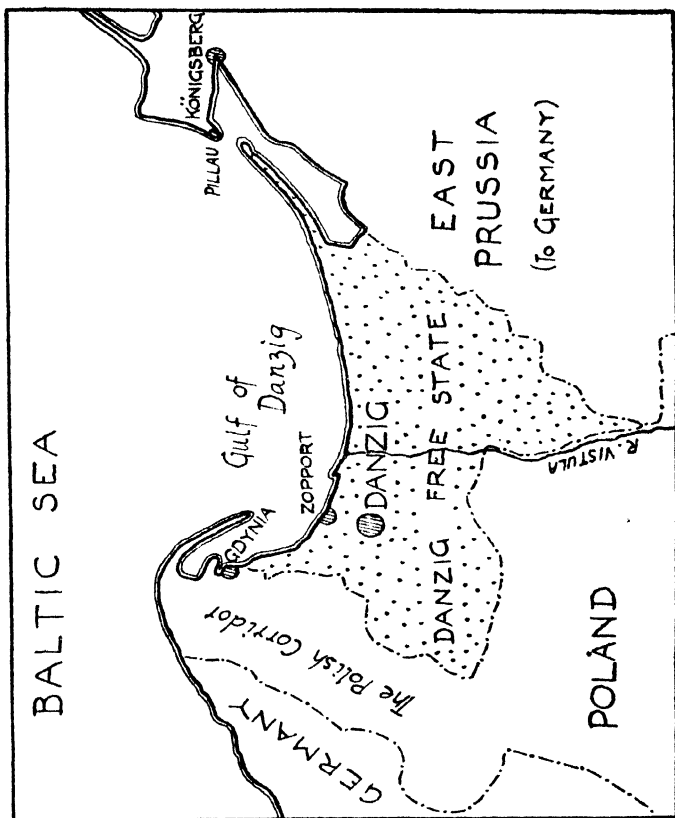
By 1935 the Nazi technique to regain control of the territory was gradually asserting itself. The Memel Diet became artificially packed with German adherents and systematically planned grievances were engineered against the rule. Hitler spoke of his dwindling patience concerning the mythical wrongs done to the German population, and on March 22, 1939, he presented an ultimatum to the Lithuanians, who surrendered the territory to him.



## 24. DANZIG

At the outset of 1939 Danzig was a Baltic port on the mouth of the Vistula, with a free State acting as a hinterland. For more than 300 years following 1450 the territory was under Polish rule, but the Prussians seized it for two brief periods during that time. After 1815 it again formed part of Prussia, and remained so until the Treaty of Versailles. The position which the makers of the treaty had to consider was (a) the Polish need for a seaport and (b) the German character of the area. As a compromise, they decided to set up Danzig as a free city and to provide Poland with a corridor leading to the sea.

In March 1939 Hitler demanded the return of Danzig at once and the Corridor later on. The usual Nazi technique once more came into evidence. The Germans in Danzig were being ill-treated and they implored the Fuhrer to come to save them. Once more Hitler spoke of his dwindling patience, and Förster, one of the Nazi leaders in Danzig, proclaimed the reunion of Danzig with Germany on September 1, 1939.

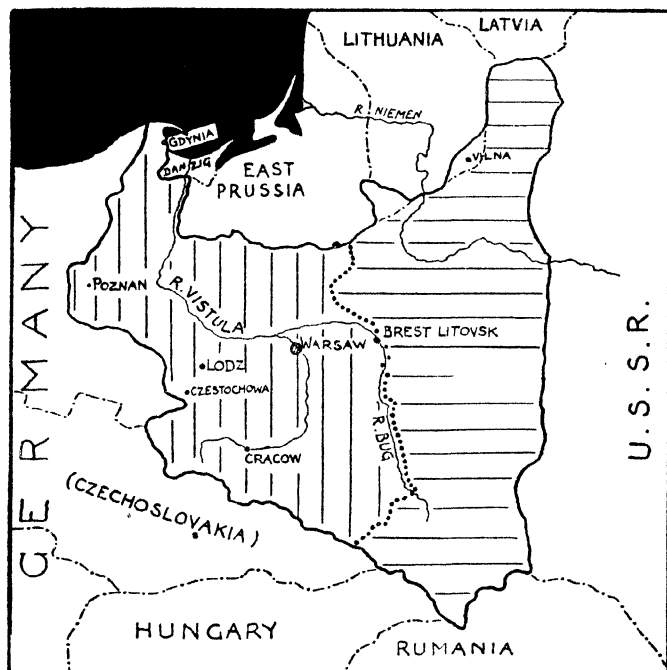




## 25. THE PARTITION OF POLAND

Although Poland agreed to a ten-year non-aggression pact with Germany in 1934, Hitler turned his attentions to this unfortunate country as soon as he had concluded the rape of Czechoslovakia. He demanded the immediate return of Danzig and a later settlement of the Polish Corridor. As a result, the British and French Governments gave a guarantee of support to Poland in case she were attacked. The late spring and summer of 1939 were spent in diplomatic exchanges which revealed the true light of Nazi intrigues. Then, at the end of August, came the momentous news that Hitler had joined hands with Stalin, whom he had long held up as the villain of European intrigue. Almost immediately after, Hitler ordered his troops into Poland, and twelve hours later sent the Polish Government an ultimatum, a sequence of events which is usually reversed.

The result is well known. The Poles made a brave stand, but their equipment was not a match for the Germans, and they were forced to retire. Even then they had a chance of holding their aggressors, but Stalin came up in the rear and literally stabbed them in the back. Poland was conquered. The Germans took that portion of Poland with vertical stripes shown on the map, and the U.S.S.R. claimed the area marked with horizontal stripes. Incidentally, the Soviet gave the territory around Vilna to Lithuania.



## 26. THE RECONSTITUTION OF POLAND AFTER THE WAR OF 1914-18

In 1795 Poland lost its independent existence, and for more than 100 years strove to regain it. Its opportunity was realised when the first Great War came to an end and the Treaty of Versailles once more reconstituted it as a separate country. The map shows the territory which formed the original Versailles reconstruction. It consists of the areas taken from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia in which Polish-speaking people predominated. Later, following on the Battle of Warsaw, 1920, Poland won the West Ukraine from Russia, and in 1923 an area including Vilna from Lithuania. On the western border it took a portion of Silesia from Germany in 1920, and later a further portion from Czechoslovakia, when this latter country was dismembered in 1938 by Hitler.

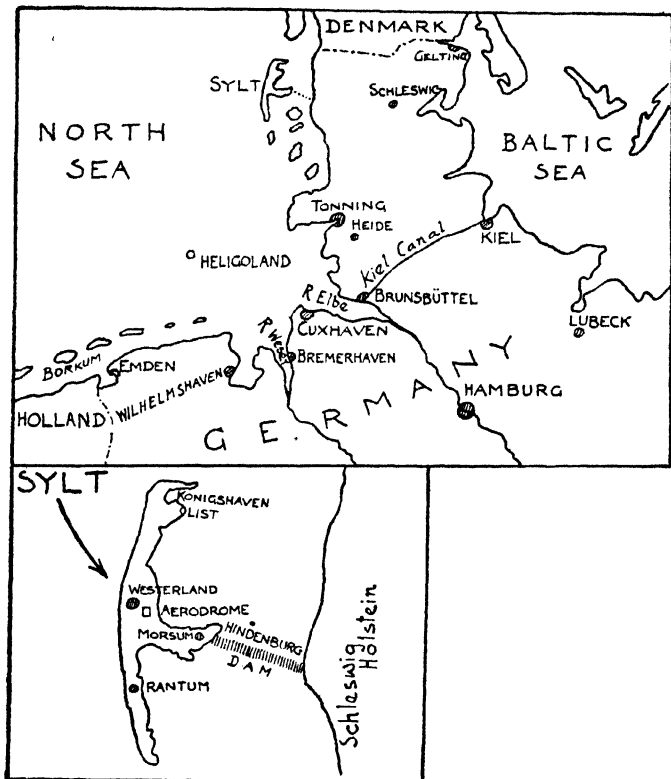


## 27. GERMAN AIR BASES

Germany's permanent air bases on the North Sea extend from the island of Borkum, close to Holland, to the island of Sylt, near to the Danish frontier. It is from the nests along this shore that the raiders on our shipping have come. Accordingly, the Royal Air Force has made nightly journeys to the area, and particularly to Sylt, in order to disorganise the raiding parties. There is no doubt that these visits have helped to reduce considerably the shipping losses.

This map also shows the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, which serve as depots for the U boats.

Naturally, with the extension of Germany's coast line this area has assumed less importance, though it may still be regarded as the pivotal point of the air and under-sea menace.



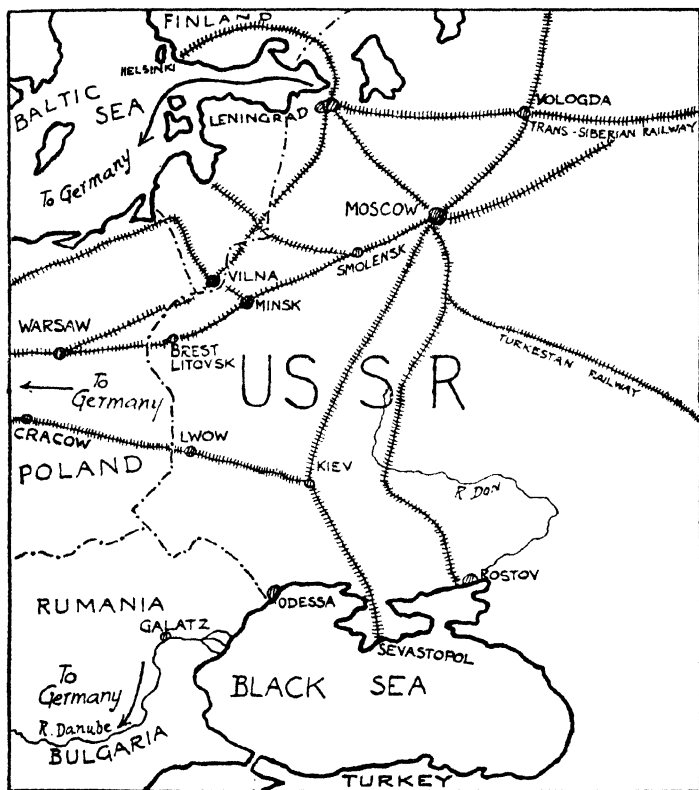
## 28. GERMANY LOOKS TO THE U.S.S.R. FOR SUPPLIES

German friendship for the Soviet Union will last only as long as the Union provides her with the commodities she lacks. Of the commodities the Union can supply, she needs iron ore, copper, manganese, timber, oil, wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize.

Unfortunately for Germany, distances within the Union are great and the lines of communication are poor. Therefore, transport is slow, or even at times impossible.

There is a railroad from Moscow, through Poland to Germany, but it is badly managed and ill-equipped. Another runs from Kiev, through Lwow to Cracow. There is a better highway by water from the Black Sea ports and then along the Danube. This is more practicable, but it depends on the disposition of the various countries through which the river passes.

The most obvious route is from Leningrad, along the Baltic to Germany. The drawback in this case is that Leningrad is not situated in an area rich in the raw materials which are required by the Reich.



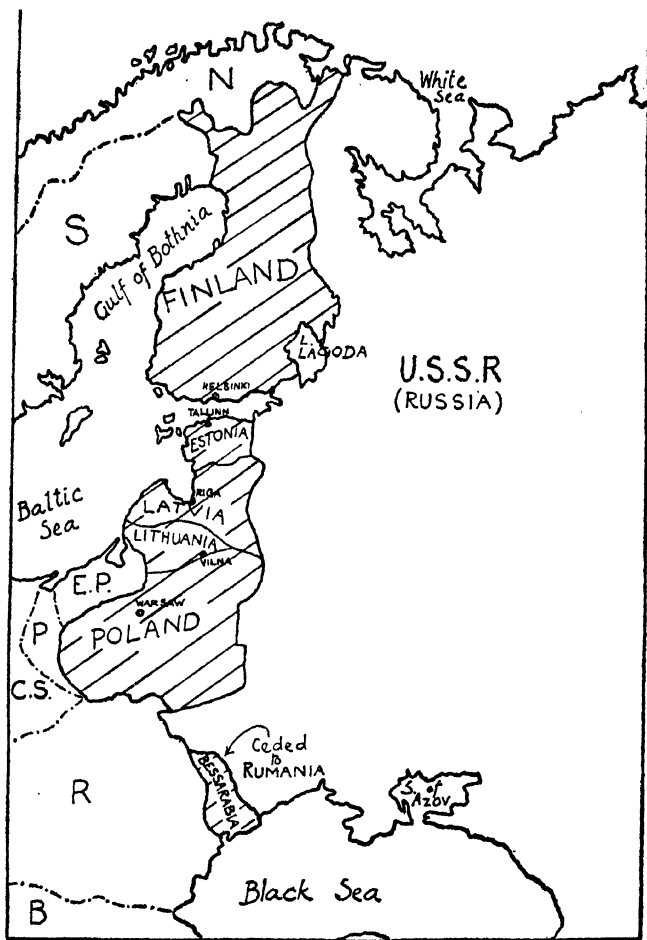


## 29. RUSSIAN LOSSES DURING 1914-18.

To understand the attitude of the Soviet Union to-day, one must recall what happened to Russia during the last war. Nominally she was on the side of the Allies, but internal troubles caused her to withdraw her assistance, and when the Armistice came she was fighting on neither side.

In the spring of 1918 Germany subjected her to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which was one of the most savage treaties that has ever been framed, and, in addition, when the Treaty of Versailles was being drawn up, Russia was not represented.

As a consequence of these conditions, Russia or the Soviet Union lost (a) the province of Finland, which again became a distinct country, (b) her Baltic provinces were given separate identities under the names of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, (c) about a half of the new Poland was composed of Russian territory, as shown in Map 26, (d) while Rumania seized the province of Bessarabia. All these areas are marked on the map with stripes.



### 30. THE SUBJECTION OF THE BALTIC STATES

As soon as the partition of Poland was an accomplished fact, Stalin centred his attentions on the Baltic States. Under the guise of mutual assistance pacts, he turned Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into what are virtually protectorates of the U.S.S.R.

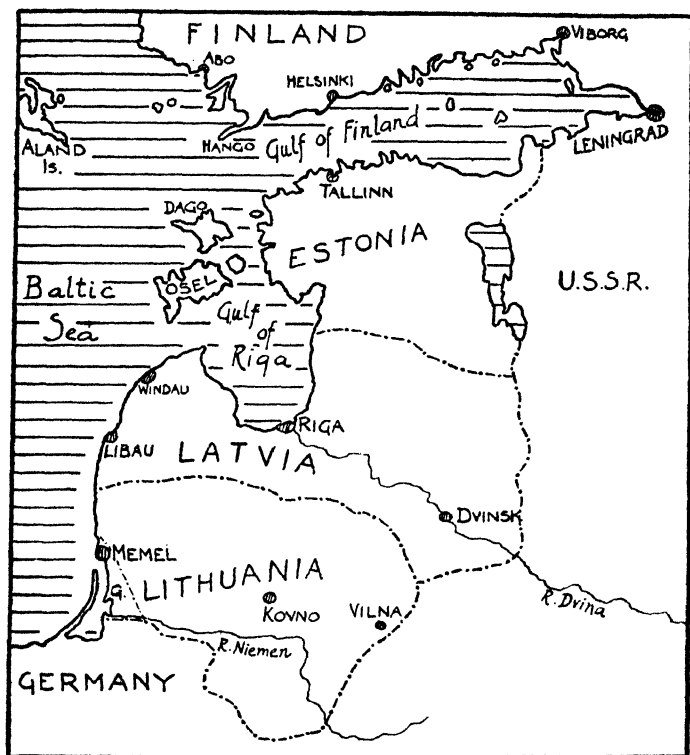
He dealt first with Estonia and on September 18, 1939, drew up an agreement whereby he was permitted to establish naval, air and military bases on the islands of Dago and Osel.

Next, he forced Latvia into agreeing to the establishment of fortified areas at Libau, Windau and elsewhere.

Thirdly, he arranged for certain military bases to be set up in Lithuania.

None of these countries was strong enough to protest, and they had to bow unwillingly to the subjection of their powerful neighbour.

The climax was reached on July 21, 1940. On that day, the three states, under pressure, gave up their autonomy and became a part of the U.S.S.R.

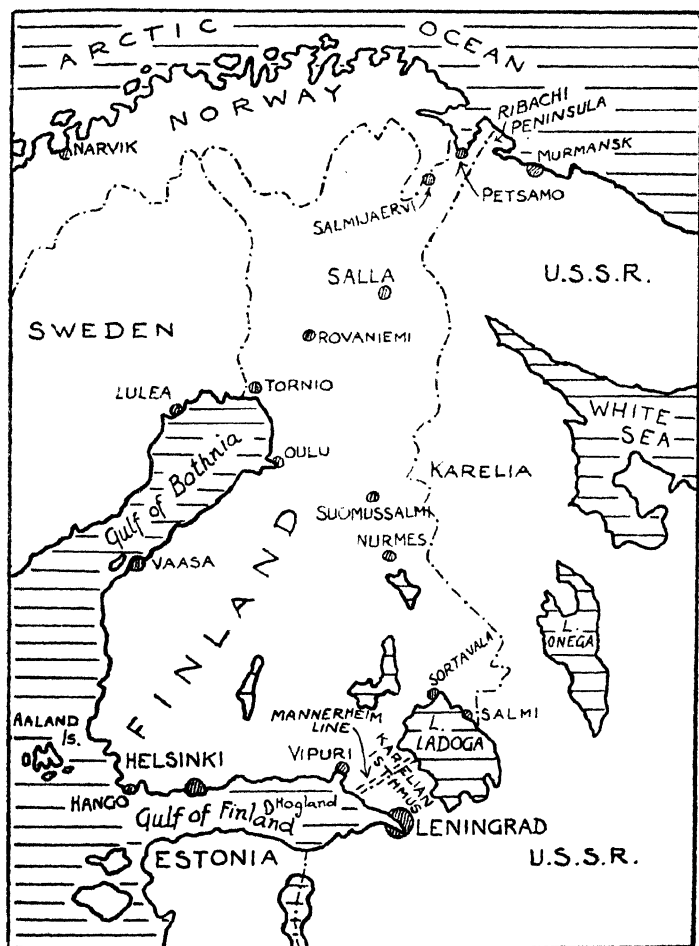


### 31. FINLAND AND THE U.S.S.R.

After the Baltic pacts, the Soviet turned to Finland, and during October 1939 made certain demands which Finland considered unreasonable. Generally, they deprived Finland of any degree of security by the establishment of Soviet naval bases in the Gulf of Finland and by the cession of territory in the Karelian Isthmus. Finland resisted the demands, but was willing to compromise.

Many conferences were held, but, suddenly, on November 30, 1939, the Soviet rejected all suggestions of mediation and attacked by land, sea and air.

The heroic struggle of the Finns at various places shown on the map will serve as an epic for all time: but the Russian steam-roller, suffering untold casualties, won by sheer force of numbers, and the Finns were forced to capitulate on March 13, 1940.



### 32. FINLAND'S DEFEAT

On March 13, 1940, Finland was forced to capitulate to the U.S.S.R. Thus a nation of less than 4 million people had kept at bay an empire of more than 100 million people for exactly 105 days.

Moscow's terms were:

(a) Finland to give up the Karelian Isthmus, including Vipuri or Viborg—*i.e.*, the area shown black around Lake Ladoga.

(b) Russia to receive the Salla area, also shown black on the map, thus bringing the Soviet territory considerably closer to the Gulf of Bothnia.

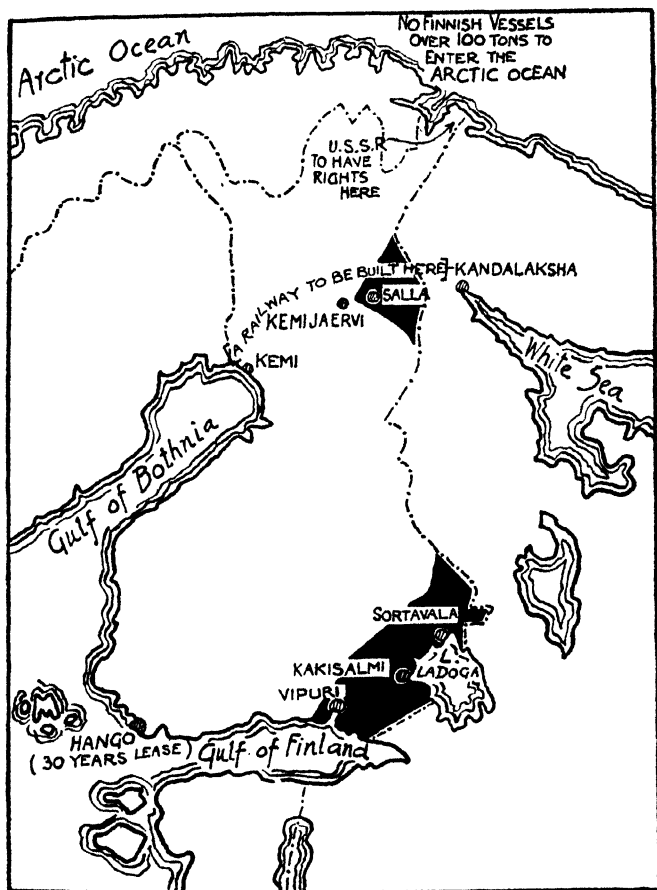
(c) The Red Army to evacuate the Petsamo region (see Map 31), but the Soviet to hold parts of the Ribachi Peninsula

(d) Hango to be leased to Russia for thirty years at £40,000 per annum.

(e) Finland not to bring vessels over 100 tons, nor submarines and military aircraft, in the Arctic Ocean.

(f) A railway to be built from Kandalaksha to the Gulf of Bothnia.

(g) U.S.S.R. goods to pass through the Petsamo district to Norway free of customs and transit duties.

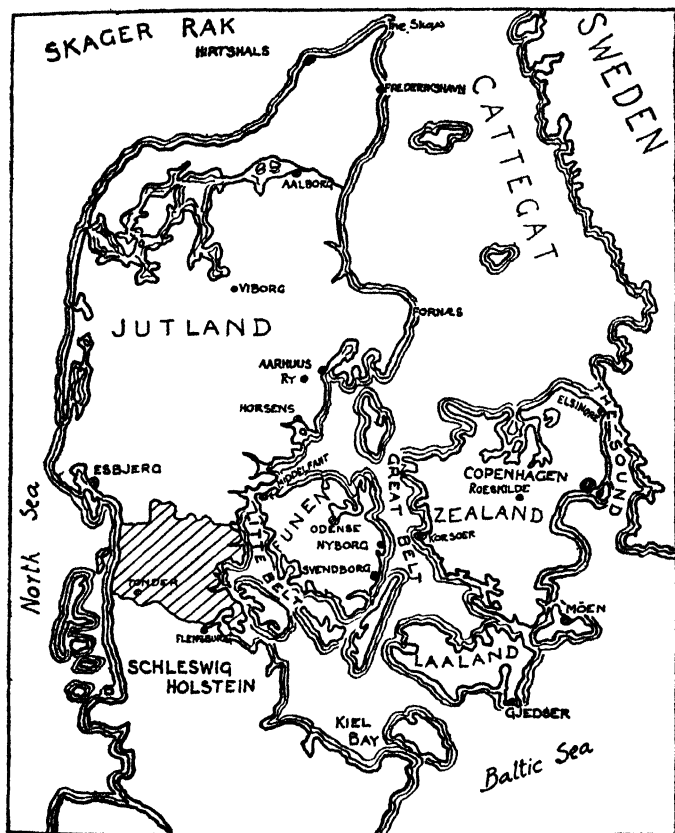




### 33. DENMARK

This map is specially designed to show the area taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and entrusted to Denmark until a plebiscite could be held. A plebiscite took place in 1920, and the voting was three to one in favour of permanent incorporation with the Danish Kingdom. Accordingly, the area now forms a part of Denmark, and is known as the South Jutland provinces. It is shown with stripes on the map.

It is necessary to add that the area was originally seized from Denmark by the Prussians and Austrians in 1864, and that the whole of the country was overrun by German troops on April 8-9, 1940.

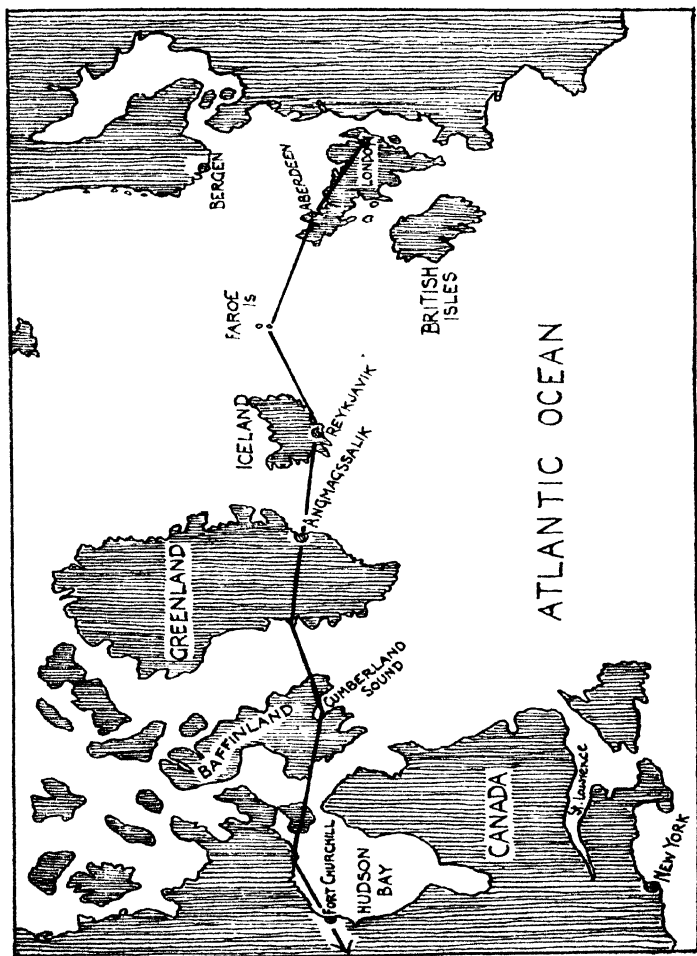


### 34. DANISH POSSESSIONS

When Denmark was overrun by Germany in April 1940, the question immediately arose as to the position of the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland. These territories are associated with Denmark, the first two being possessions which are governed by representatives who sit in the Danish Landsting or parliament at Copenhagen, while Iceland is an independent State whose sovereign must be the ruling monarch of Denmark.

The Faroe Islands immediately proclaimed themselves temporarily independent of Denmark, and the British Government made it known that any interference with the islands would be resisted by the Royal Navy. Iceland was occupied by a British force, while the U.S.A. and Canada both announced that they would take action were the independence of Greenland in any way attacked.

The Faroe Islands lie north-west of the Shetlands and are 420 miles from Leith. There is a distance of about 250 miles between Iceland and the Faroes, while Greenland is 728 miles from Copenhagen.



### 35. SCANDINAVIA

Hitler has affirmed on several occasions that, in a war with Great Britain, it would be necessary for the Germans to invade Scandinavia, and he has given it as his opinion that the occupation would be made without the need for firing a shot.

Events have now shown how far these claims have come true. Germany marched into Denmark on the night of April 8-9, 1940, and at the same time attacked Norway.

The following time-table gives the course of events:

3 a.m.—Nazi troops make a landing on the south coast of Norway.

4.30 a.m.—Troops cross the Danish border at Tonder and Flensburg and warships and soldiers at Nyborg, Korsøer and Middelfart (see Map 33).

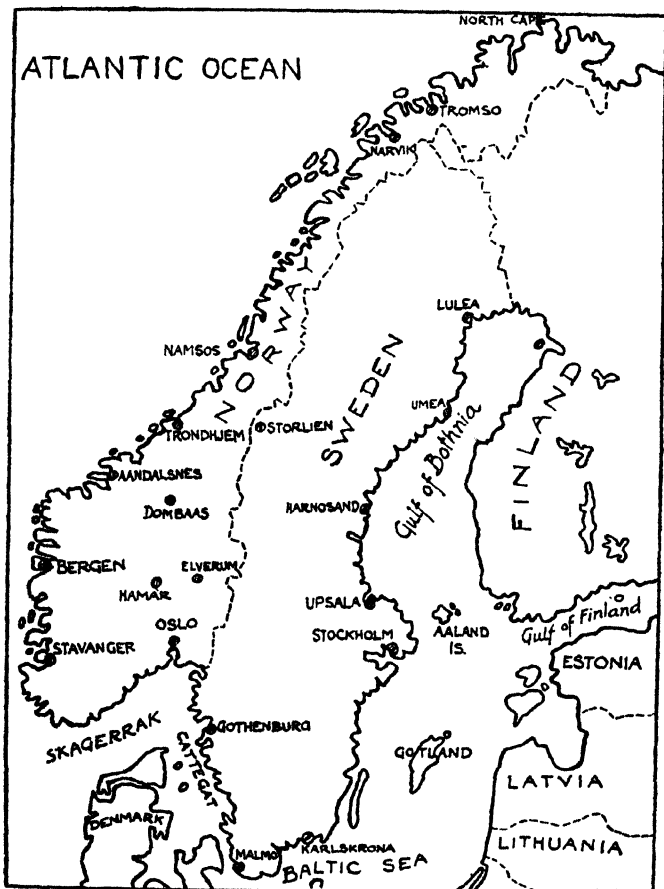
8 a.m.—Copenhagen entered and seized.

11 a.m.—Nazis bomb Oslo, Kristiansand and Porsgrund.

4 p.m.—Nazi marines, disguised as seamen, land at Narvik.

5 p.m.—Oslo occupied.

7 p.m.—British and Nazi warplanes fight over Oslo.



### 36. SCANDINAVIAN DIFFICULTIES

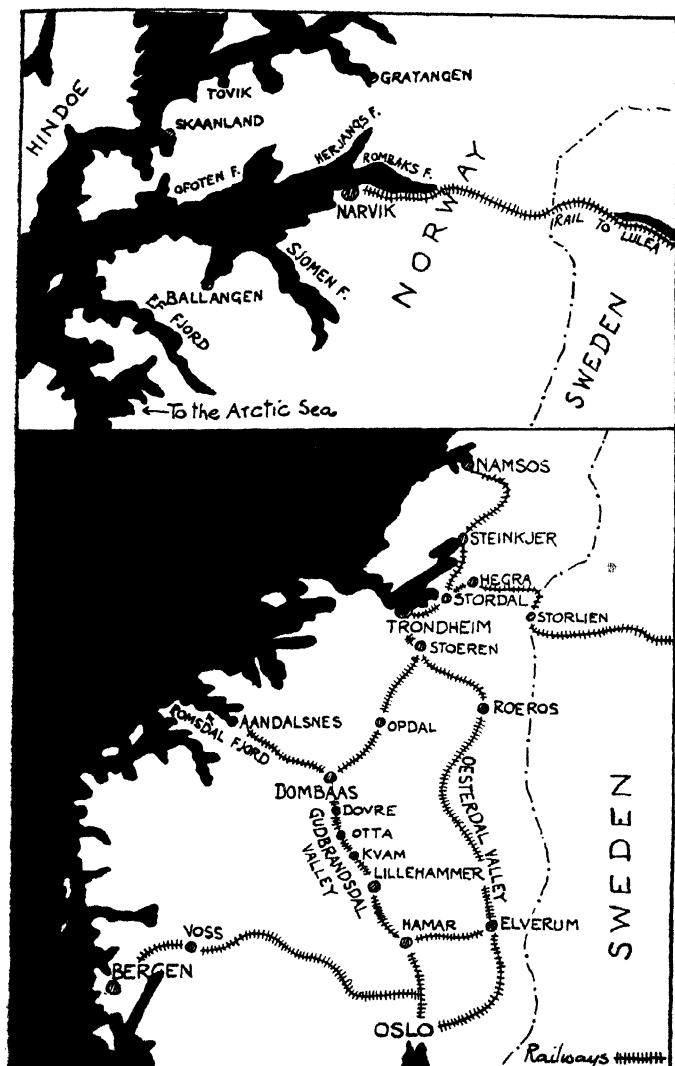
The position of Norway, Sweden and Denmark has been one of the utmost difficulty. Living beside a strong and brutal neighbour is not conducive to peace. Yet these three countries have done their utmost to preserve it. They have even gone so far as to favour the Nazis when they knew that the Nazis were in the wrong. In this connection the *Altmark* case comes to mind.

Events have shown that little is to be gained by attempting to placate the aggressor. Norway is an outstanding example.

On April 9, 1940, many hours after hostilities commenced, Professor Koht received an ultimatum from Dr. Brauer, the German Minister in Norway. This demanded:

1. Norway should not resist German operations and the Norwegian Army should be friendly.
2. Plans of Norwegian mine-fields to be given to the German High Command.
3. Germany to control the telegraph, railways, radio and press.
4. Norwegian ships not to leave port and pilots to assist the German Navy.
5. Norway forbidden to trade with the enemies of Germany.

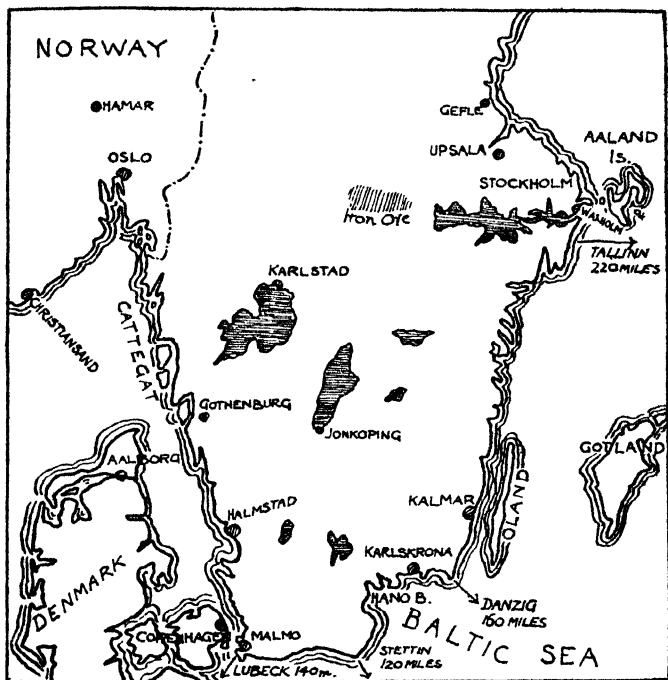
King Haakon's reply was brief: "Norway will fight". The two maps show where the fighting has taken place.





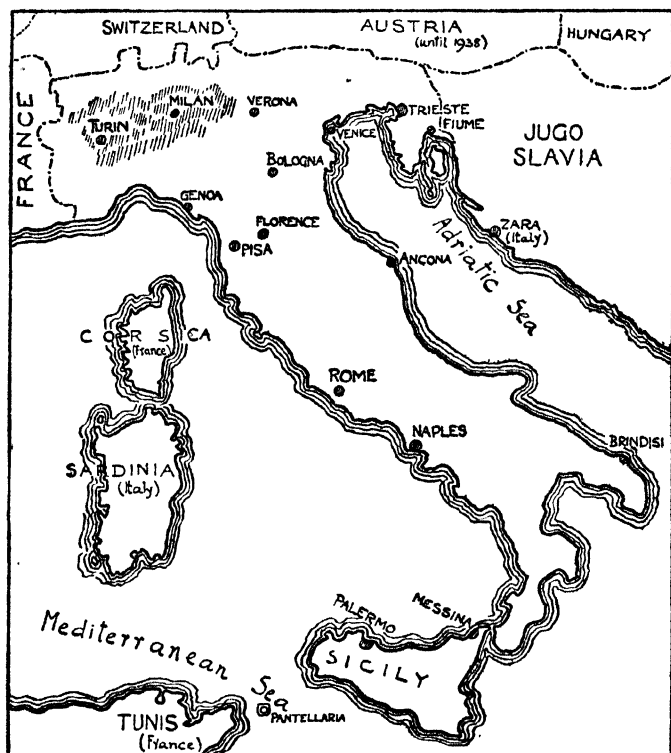
### 37. SOUTHERN SWEDEN

At the moment of writing, hostilities have not as yet reached Southern Sweden, but it is an area fraught with the greatest dangers, and anything may happen overnight.



### 38. THE VULNERABLE POSITION OF ITALY

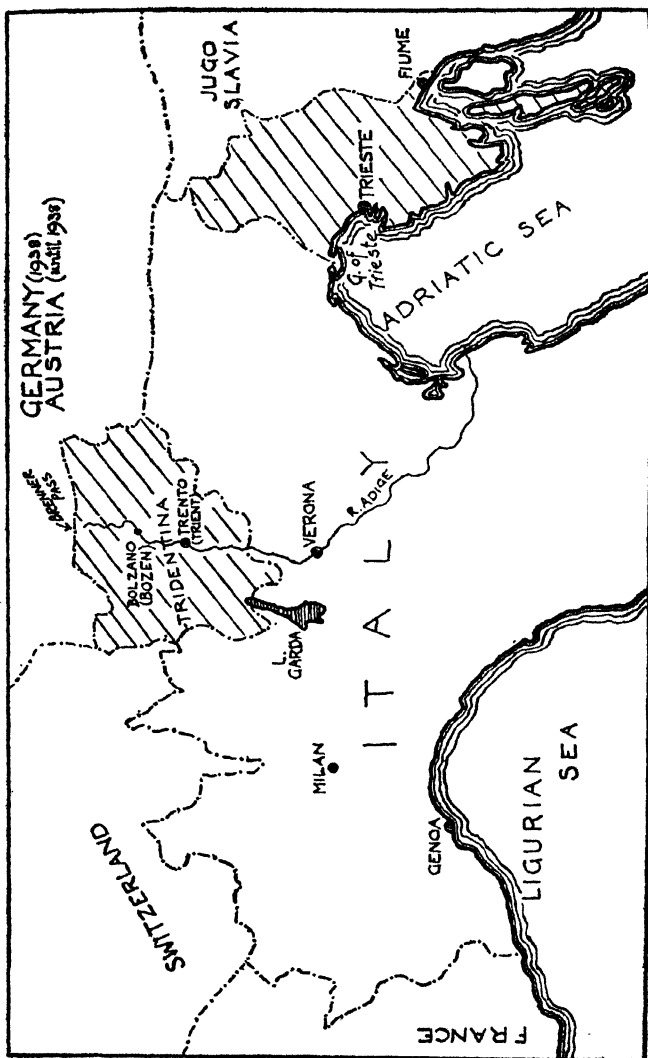
Most of Italy's chief towns are situated within measurable distance of the sea. Thus her position is not an easy one when facing hostilities with a Power having a strong fleet. It is true that Italy's fleet is, itself, of importance and she possesses a powerful air arm, but it is doubtful if these could provide adequate protection against strong naval action directed against her coastal population.



### 39. ITALY'S GAINS FROM THE WAR OF 1914-18

The shaded areas of the map show Italy's gains from the Treaty of Versailles. These include the Tridentina area, which was annexed from Austria and which extended Italy's frontier as far north as the Brenner Pass. A second area is that around Trieste, also ceded by Austria. In addition, Italy took Fiume by force and, by the Treaty of Rapallo, 1920, received Zara and the island of Lagosta on the Dalmatian coast.

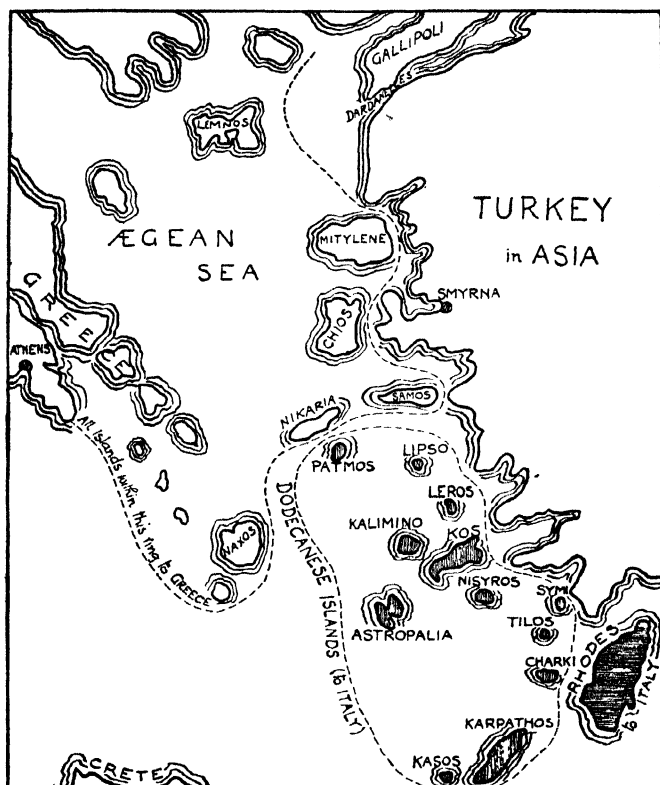
These gains were not considered sufficient by Italy for the part she played in the war; consequently, she feels aggrieved with Great Britain and France, and supports Germany in decrying the Treaty of Versailles.



#### 40. THE DODECANESE ISLANDS

There are twelve of these islands, and they were annexed by Italy in 1912. Being populated mostly by Greeks, the inhabitants protested during the unsettled times which followed the War of 1914-18, and in 1920 Italy ceded them to Greece, but two years later the Italians repudiated the cession and re-occupied all the islands of the group. Since then they have been under Italian rule. Rhodes, which is not one of the twelve Dodecanese Islands, also belongs to Italy.

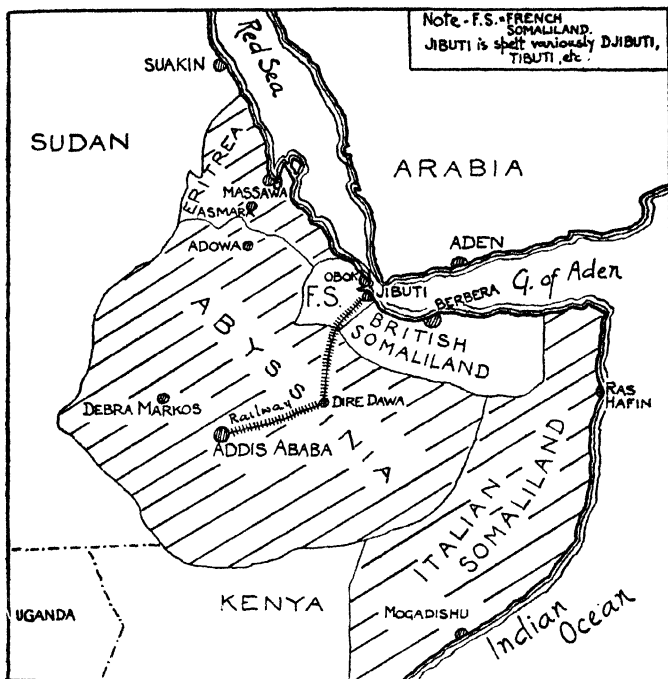
None of these islands is of special value economically, but they are of considerable importance strategically, serving as a base for the Italian fleet midway between the entrances to the Black Sea and the Suez Canal.





#### 41. THE ITALIAN EMPIRE AROUND THE RED SEA

Italian aspirations in this area date back to 1870, but the first colony, Eritrea, was not founded until 1890. In 1896 the Italians attempted the conquest of Abyssinia and suffered a complete defeat at Adowa. In 1934 a tribal quarrel was used as the pretext for avenging Adowa, and a strong, well-equipped Italian army marched against the backward Abyssinians. For many months the Italian army made little progress, but the lack of modern equipment told against the Abyssinians in the end and they were defeated. During the hostilities the League of Nations declared that Italy was the aggressor party and imposed "sanctions", but none of the Great Powers in the League felt inclined to risk military measures. On May 9, 1936, Abyssinia was annexed and became part of the Italian Empire. With Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, it now constitutes the colony of Italian East Africa, and the King of Italy has assumed the title of Emperor of Ethiopia.

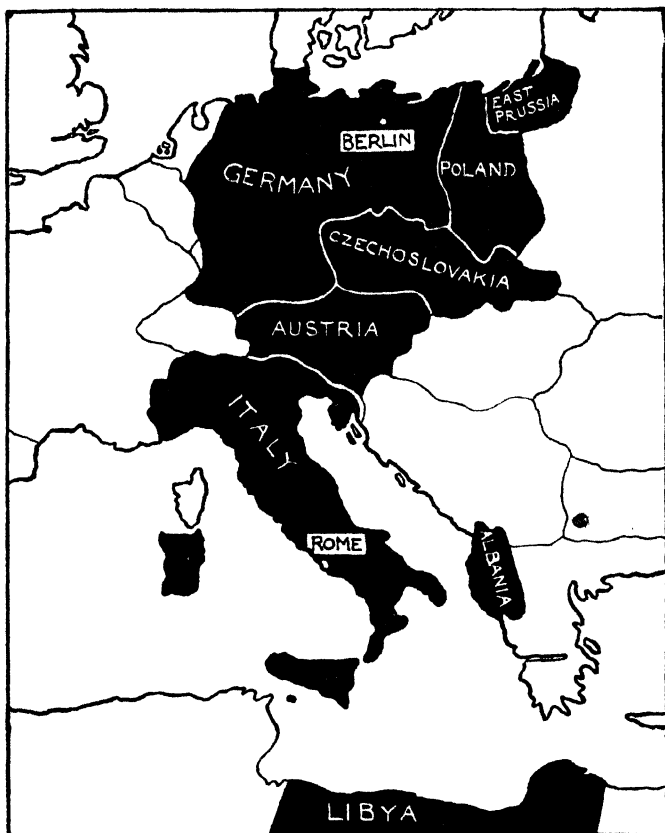


## 42. THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS

The territory coming under the influence of the Rome-Berlin Axis is shown on this map in black. The area appears as a formidable wedge between the Western Powers and the countries forming the Balkan block. It stretches without a break from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

The Axis came into being in 1936 as a direct result of Mussolini's disagreement with the Western Powers over the question of Abyssinia. Apparently, the first fruits of the Axis partnership were that Germany should uphold Italy in her conquest of Abyssinia and Italy should support Germany in the reoccupation of the Rhineland. This was followed by similar mutual assistance when Germany entered Czechoslovakia and Italy invaded Albania.

Though the partnership provides for military help in case either Power is attacked, Italy refrained from going to Germany's aid in September 1939 because of her disapproval of the Soviet Union. But when France was obviously breaking to pieces, Mussolini gave the word and Italy joined in the conflict.



### 43. ALBANIA

Albania was a part of Turkey until November 28, 1912, when it was declared to be an independent kingdom. This was confirmed by the Treaty of London, December 20, 1912. During the war of 1914-18, Albania was invaded by the Central Powers, and after the Armistice a national council at Durazzo set up a provisional government which depended upon Italian military support. When Europe was being reshaped, 1919-20, Italy hoped and expected to be given control of the territory, but was disappointed, and an independent government was set up.

Following a revolt in 1924, Albania became a republic and, soon after, it changed to a democratic monarchy under King Zog.

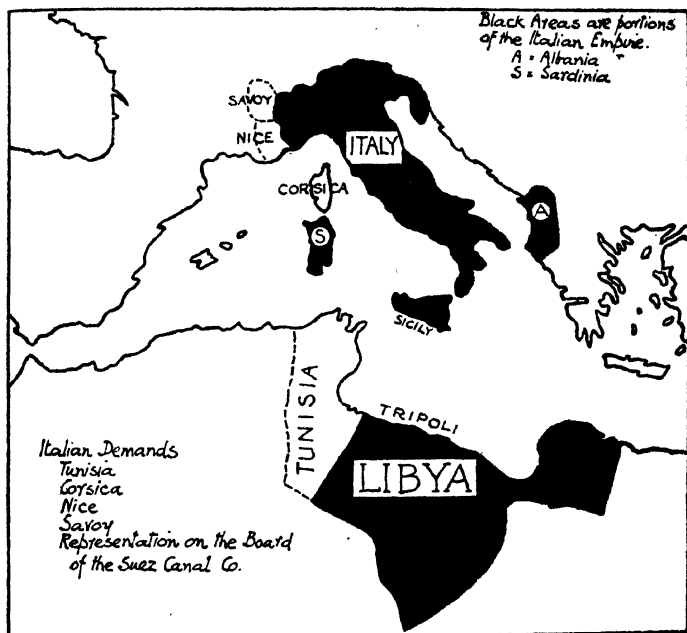
As a corollary to the rape of Czechoslovakia, Mussolini landed his troops at four ports on the Albanian coast (April 7, 1939) and they marched to Tirana. King Zog fled to Greece, and on April 12 the King of Italy assumed the crown of Albania.



#### 44. ITALIAN DEMANDS

On November 30, 1938, a General Strike was proclaimed in France by the Labour Party. On the same day Alberto Farinacci jumped to his feet in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and screamed the word "Tunisia". This was the signal for the whole gathering to rise and cry out "Tunisia, Corsica, Nice, Savoy". There was nothing remarkable about the two events occurring on the same day. The eruption in the Chamber had been carefully prepared to synchronise with the grave happenings in France. The excitement, as was intended, extended to all the large towns in Italy, and the student-element marched about demanding Tunisia, Corsica and other things. The Italians hoped for a cheap victory while France was wrestling with its internal problems.

But Daladier quenched the strike, and then the Frenchmen found time for counter-demonstrations. Italians in Tunis began to wish that Farinacci had said less, and French students in Toulouse took up the cry of "Sardinia, Sicily and Tripoli."

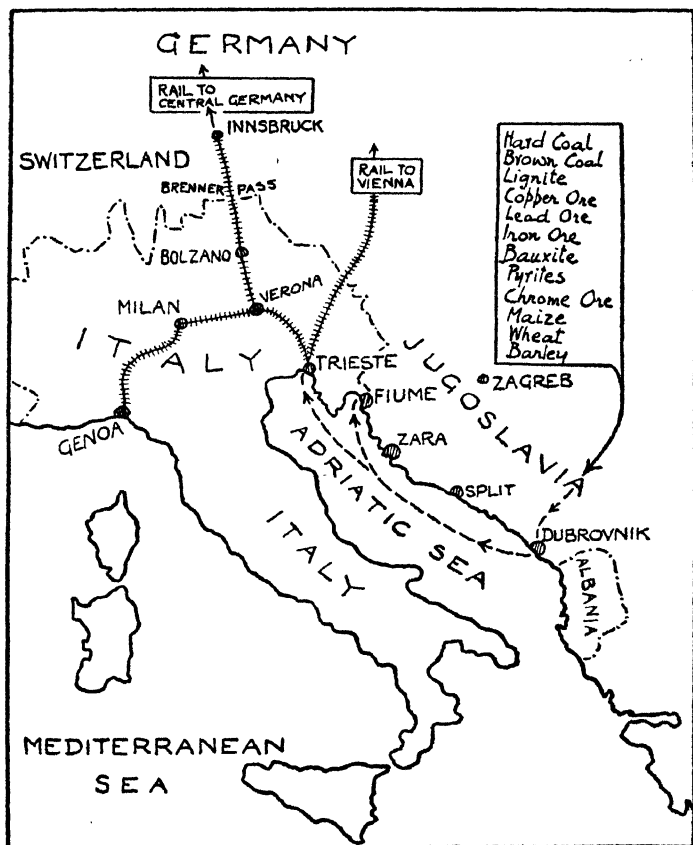




#### 45. GERMANY USES THE ADRIATIC

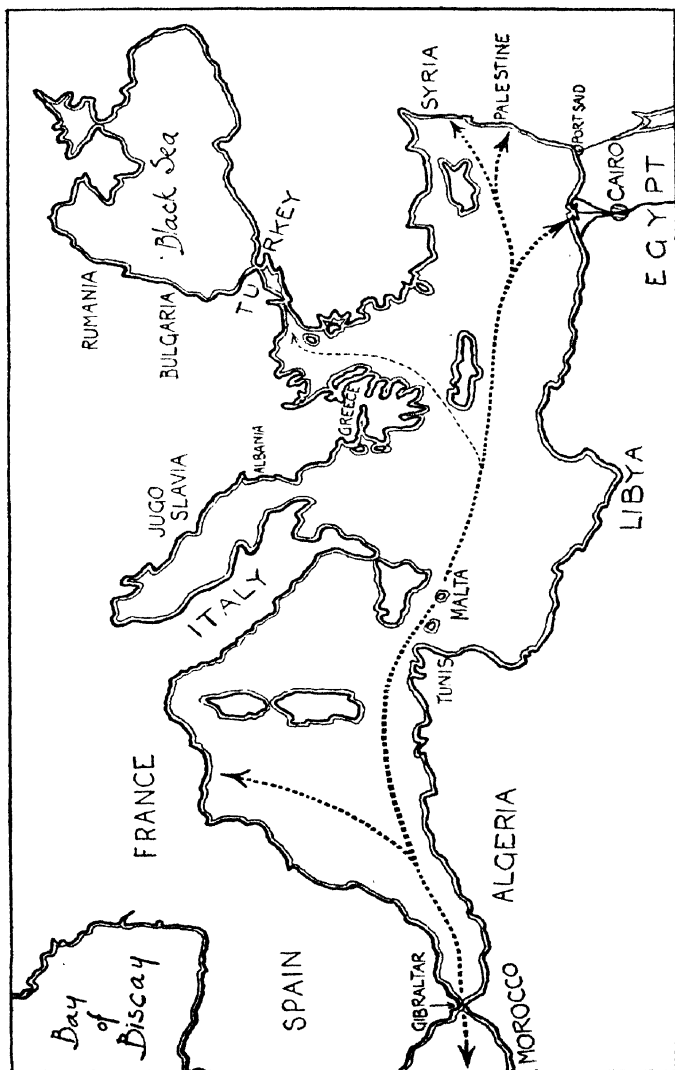
Jugoslavia's position is an unenviable one. Its sentiments are pro-ally and it wants the Western Powers to win the war. But it abuts on Germany, it faces Italy across the Adriatic, it touches on the Italian colonised Albania and its rich store of minerals finds a ready market in Germany. Thus it is not a free agent.

The land routes from Jugoslavia to Germany are mountainous and difficult. Consequently, Italy comes into the business and provides a sea route from Dubrovnik to Fiume and Trieste, and then sends on the commodities, shown on the map in a frame, to Germany by rail.



#### 46. THE MEDITERRANEAN AS A BRITISH LIFE-LINE

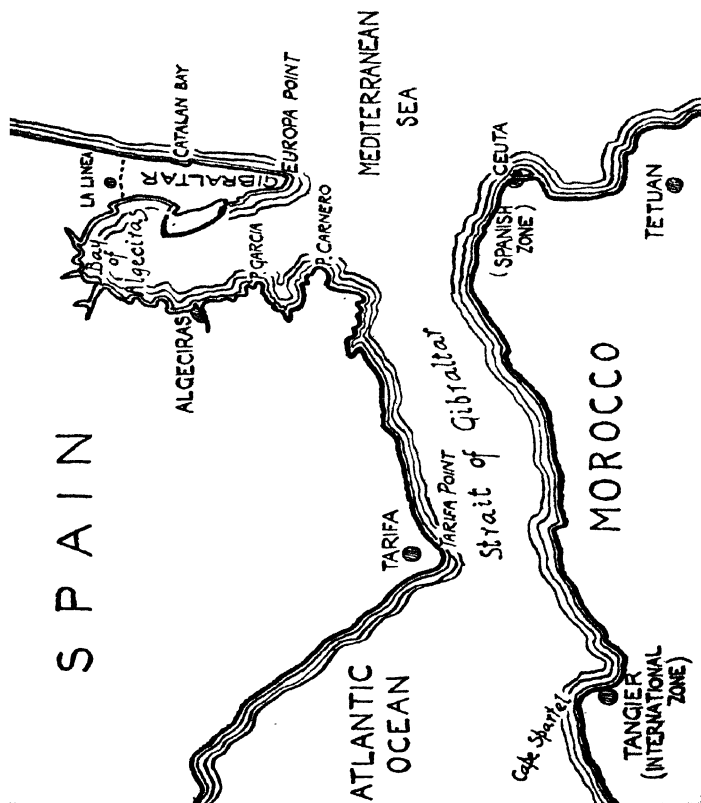
Mussolini and Hitler have frequently argued that Britain has no right in the Mediterranean. This map will convey a different idea. Three-quarters of Britain's trade with India passes through the Suez Canal and into the Mediterranean, a half of its Australian trade follows the same course, all its trade with Egypt, Syria and Palestine comes via the Mediterranean. There is much of Britain's foreign trade which also travels through the Mediterranean. In fact, three-quarters of all the vessels sailing from Gibraltar to Suez fly the British flag.



## 47. GIBRALTAR

Standing at the point where the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea meet, Gibraltar is the most strongly fortified town in the world. It is about 3 miles long, in no part more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide and it faces the Bay of Algeciras.

It is the key to the Mediterranean, and, to that end, possesses an enclosed Admiralty harbour. It is also a garrison town, and there is a coaling-station. For obvious reasons our enemies have an interest in urging Spain to demand the return of this strategic point.

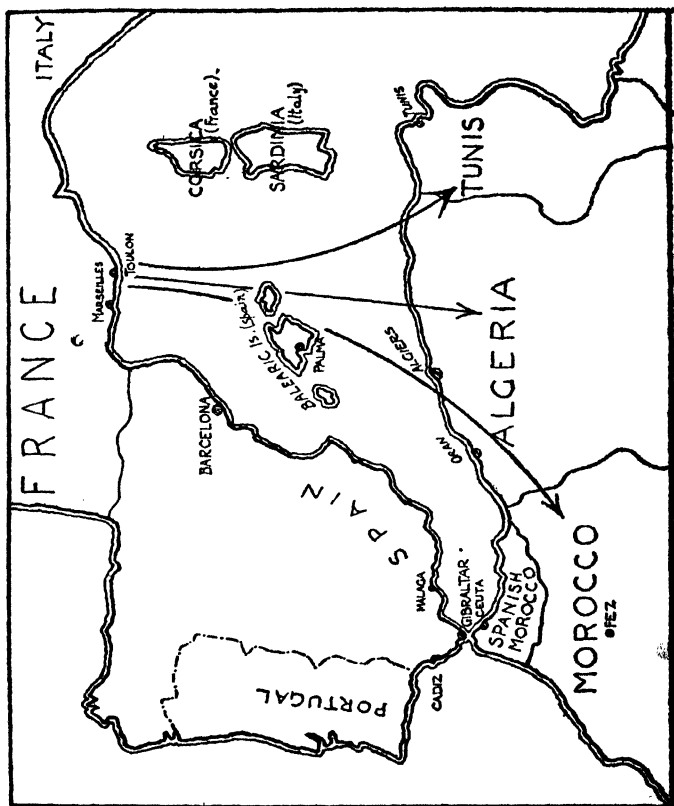


#### 48. FRENCH INTERESTS IN NORTH AFRICA

This map shows the close relationship of France with her possessions in North Africa. These consist of Algeria, Morocco and Tunis or Tunisia.

Algeria is classed as an integral portion of France, under a Governor-General. Tunis is a French protectorate, while Morocco is divided into three zones, the French, the Spanish and the International. Naturally, France is only concerned with the government of her own zone, but she represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign affairs.

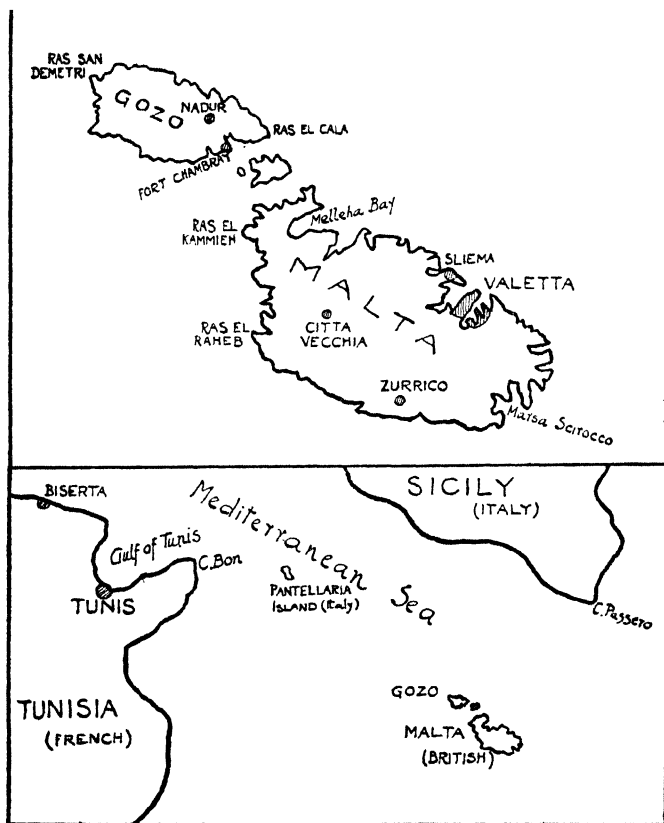
As mentioned while discussing Map 44, Italy has designs on Tunisia and is in the act of fortifying Sardinia. Italy has also begged Spain, on several occasions, to take similar action in the Balearic Islands, but so far Franco has not responded.





## 49. MALTA

Malta is situated roughly half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. It is a trifle over 50 miles south of Italian Sicily and less than 200 miles east of French Tunis. It possesses a naval dockyard, a large arsenal and is the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. Naturally, it is viewed by Italy with a certain amount of genuine concern.

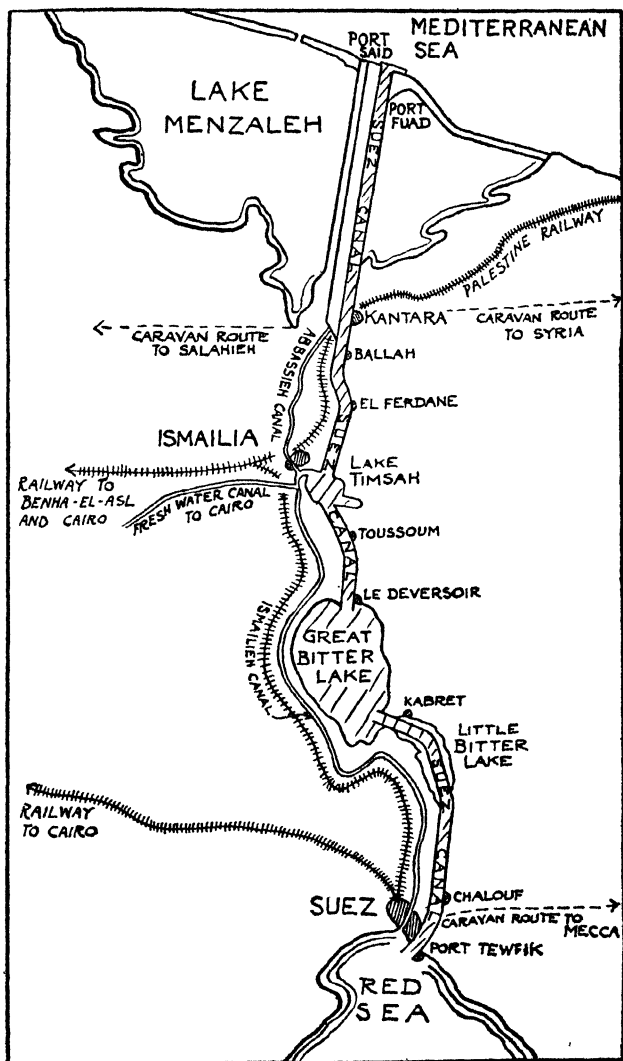


## 50. THE SUEZ CANAL

The Canal is owned by the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez. It was opened in 1869. The management is entrusted to a council of thirty-two administrators, only ten of whom are British. One of the grievances of Mussolini against the British is that Italy is not represented on the board.

Whitaker gives the following figures relating to the number of vessels passing through the Canal in a year :

British	.	.	.	.	2690	(15 million tons)
Italian	.	.	.	.	1326	( 6    „    „ )
German	.	.	.	.	463	( 2    „    „ )
Dutch	.	.	.	.	326	( 1    „    „ )
French	.	.	.	.	264	( 1    „    „ )
Norwegian	.	.	.	.	263	( 1    „    „ )
Japanese	.	.	.	.	129	( $\frac{3}{4}$ „    „ )
Greek	.	.	.	.	168	( $\frac{1}{2}$ „    „ )

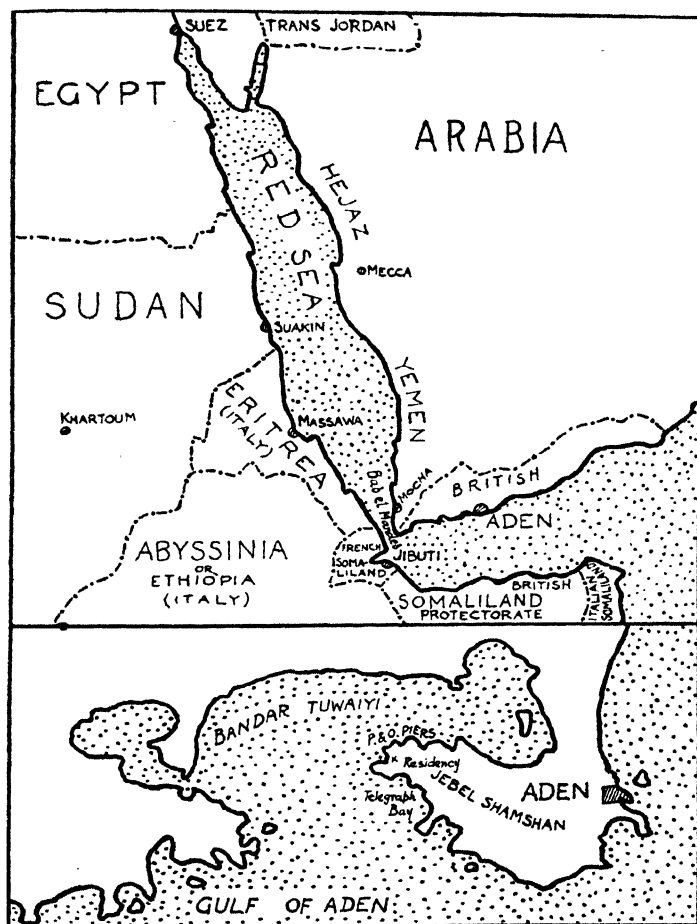


## 51. ADEN AND THE RED SEA

Aden is a fortified town on the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to the Red Sea. It is, also, the name given to about 600 miles of coast-line on the Gulf. Its position is one of considerable importance, as it continues the chain of strongholds provided by Gibraltar and Malta.

In recent years it has come into additional prominence by reason of its proximity to the trouble-centre of Italian activities—Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland.

Aden formed a part of the Indian Empire until 1937. It is now a Crown colony.

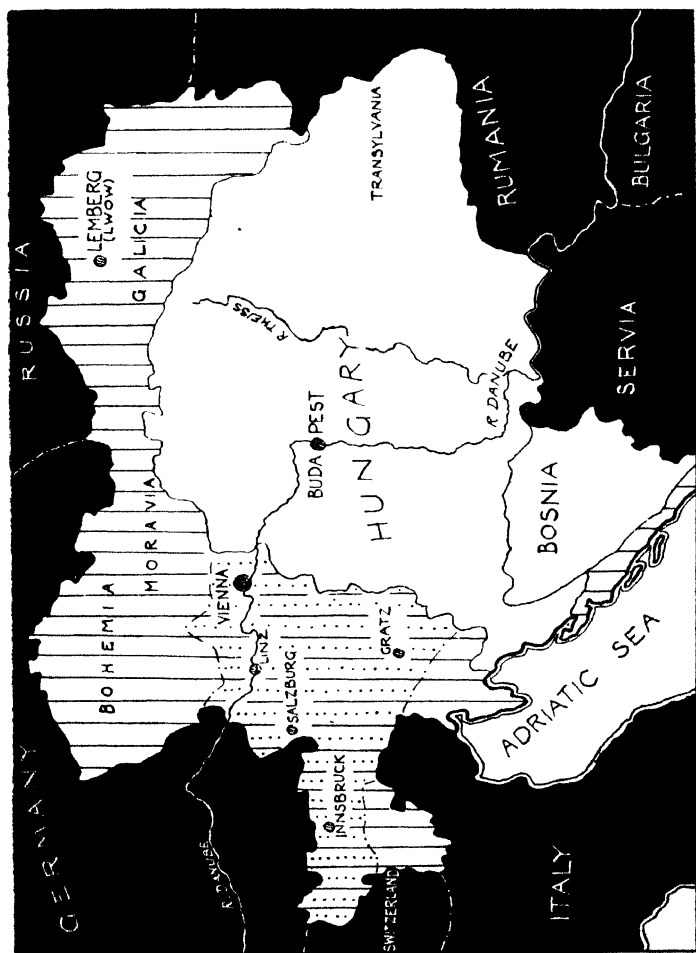


## 52. AUSTRIA'S LOST TERRITORY, 1919

Before the war of 1914–18 the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, with Bosnia and Hertzegovina, extended to all the parts of the map which are not coloured black. The striped areas composed Austria, and the plain sections were either Hungary or Bosnia.

After the war, Austria was reduced by the Treaty of St. Germain to the parts with stripes and dots. The northern striped section taken from her was made into the new state of Czechoslovakia, the two sections adjoining Italy were given to Italy, while the coastal area between Bosnia and the Adriatic, and Bosnia itself, were given to Serbia to form the new state of Jugoslavia.

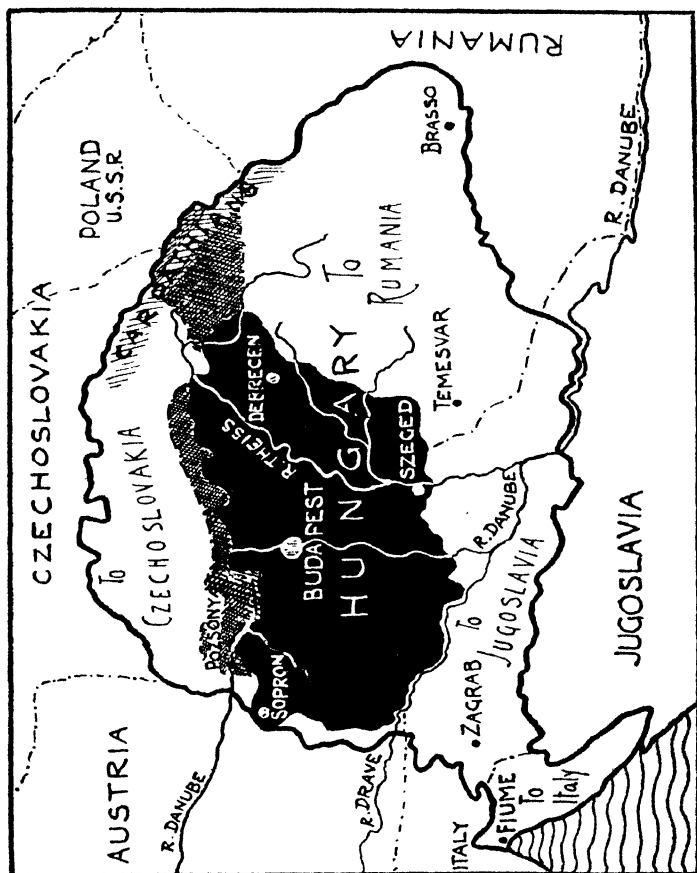
For the partition of Hungary, see the next map.





### 53. HUNGARY BEFORE AND AFTER 1919

This map shows Hungary before 1919 and after the Treaty of Trianon. The reduced area which is reproduced in black is the subject of much bitterness within the republic, but it must be remembered that before 1919 Hungary was an appendage of Austria, while since 1919 she has been a self-governing entity. During the hostilities of 1914-18 Hungary fought on the side of Germany and, therefore, suffered defeat. The cross shaded areas north of the black portion indicate the territory which Hungary took from Czechoslovakia in 1939.

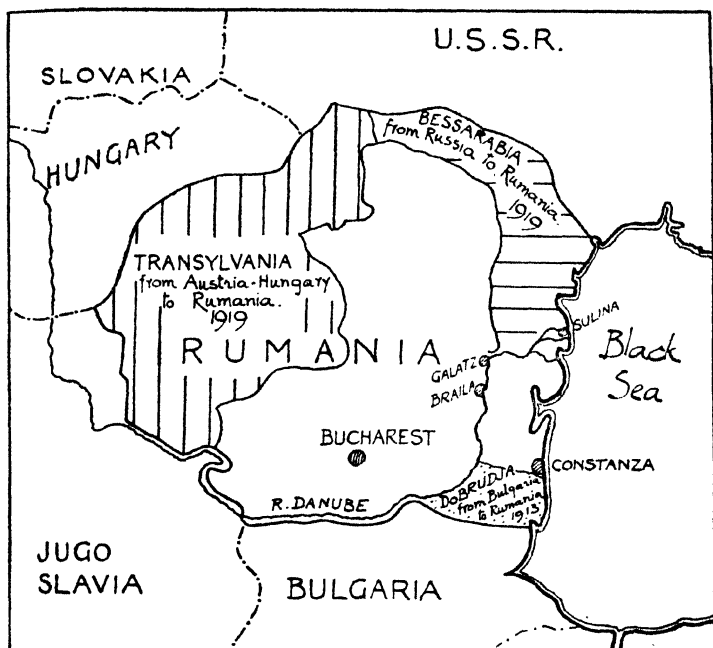


## 54 RUMANIA'S DIFFICULTIES

This map shows the difficulties that confront Rumania. Though she has considerable resources, she is not strong in a military sense and has five countries bordering on her frontiers, with others not very far away. Most of them are ready to enforce conditions against her, if certain circumstances should arise. During the war of 1914-18 Rumania fought against the Central Powers, and for her resistance against them the Peace Terms gave her Bessarabia, which up till then belonged to Russia (U.S.S.R.), and Transylvania, which belonged to Hungary, while the Dobrudja, which had formed part of Bulgaria, was annexed in 1912-13. Bessarabia was re-occupied by the U.S.S.R. in July 1940.

In addition, Germany has its eyes on the Danube. This is one of the finest waterways in Europe, and, as the upper reaches are in its territory, it would be of tremendous value to Germany were she to own the whole course to the sea.

But Germany has other reasons for subjugating Rumania. The latter grows a considerable amount of wheat in the Dobrudja and along the coast of the Black Sea: there is a considerable amount of maize grown in the interior: both of which would help to feed the people of Germany. Still more valuable, however, are the 6,600,000 tons of crude oil which Rumania produces every year. This oil would go far towards easing the shortage of oil and petrol which Germany is experiencing.

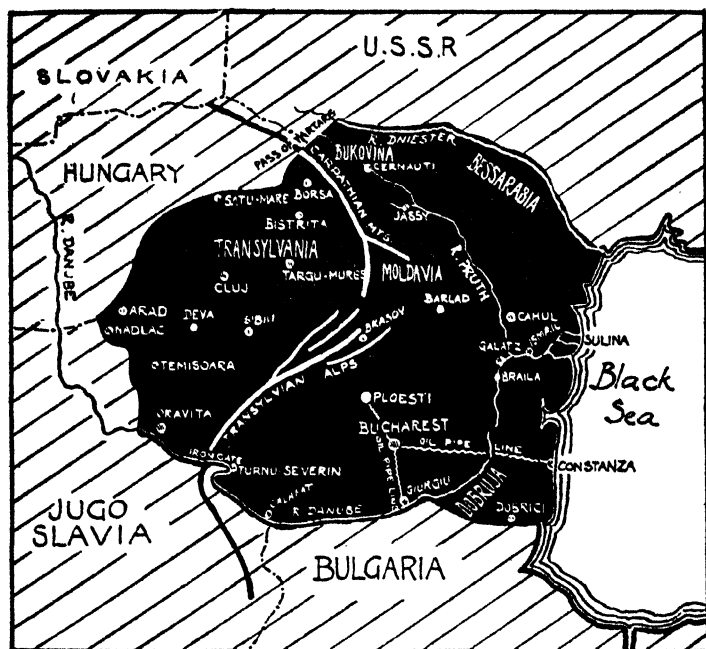


## 55. RUMANIA

Rumania is a kingdom, the ruler being Carol II. Nominally the government is a constitutional monarchy, but in 1938 Carol proceeded to rule as a dictator. There is (a) a legislative assembly consisting of a senate and (b) a chamber of deputies. The King alone, however, may initiate legislation and he has the right to veto all acts of parliament—a prerogative which he exercises.

Service in the Army is compulsory for all males and there is a muster of about half a million soldiers. In addition, a small Navy patrols the Black Sea and the Danube.

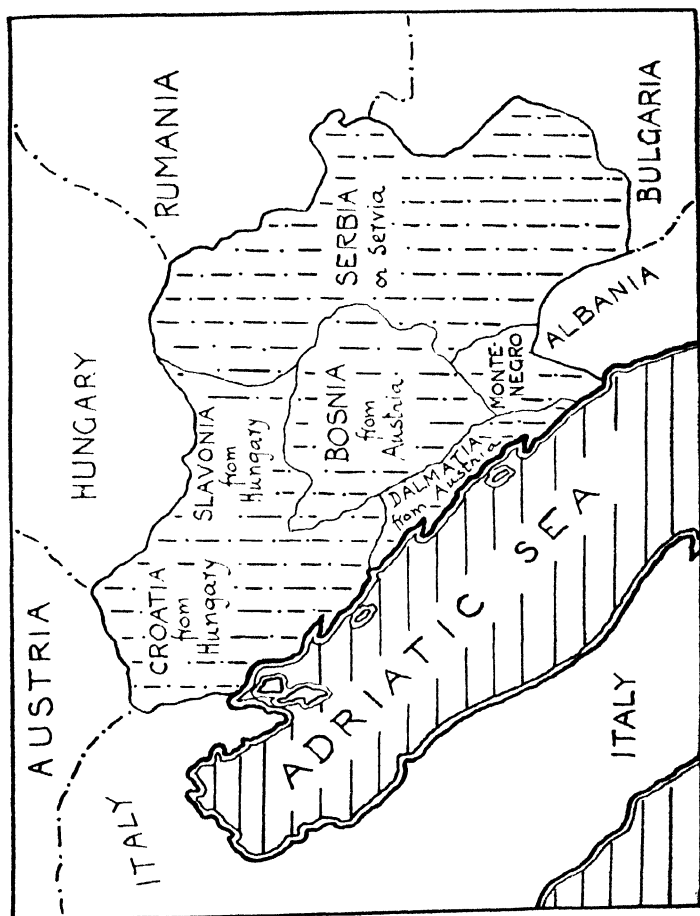
Bewildered by the demands of its neighbours, Rumania virtually became a member of the axis-party in July 1940.



## 56. JUGOSLAVIA, HOW CONSTITUTED

Jugoslavia, the striped area shown on the map, is a new State brought into existence by the treaties of 1919–20. It grew out of Serbia, or Servia, by the addition of Bosnia and Dalmatia from Austria, of Croatia and Slavonia from Hungary and of Montenegro, which was a separate kingdom.

Jugoslavia is often spelt Yugoslavia.

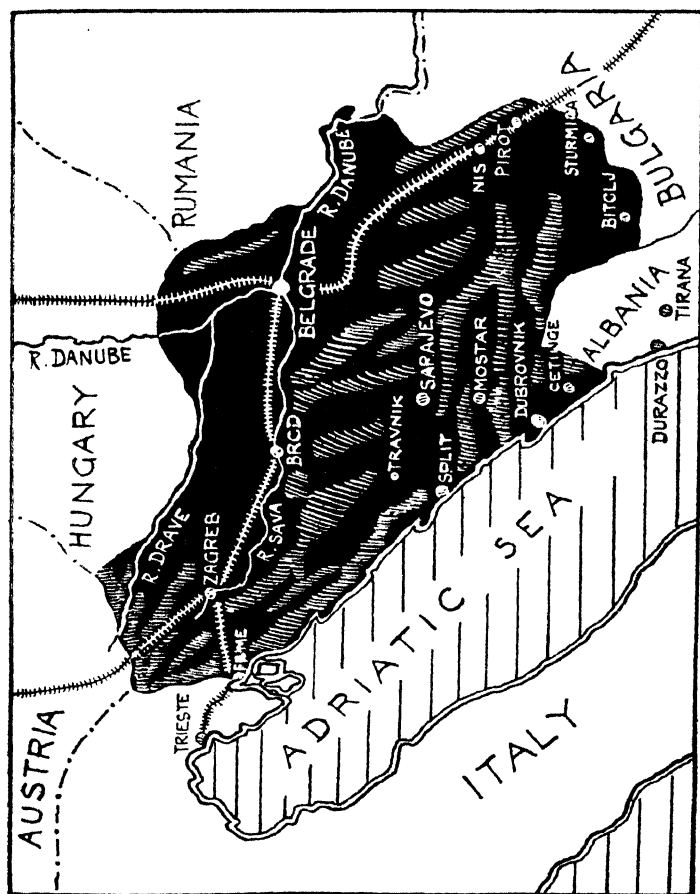




## 57. JUGOSLAVIA

By the constitution of September 1931, Yugoslavia is a kingdom in which the King governs with the assistance of a senate and a chamber of deputies. Much dissent has arisen, and in 1933 King Alexander, in an attempt to unite the country, suggested reforms having a federal basis, but he was murdered before they could be given full effect. His son, Peter, is now the King, but, being a minor, Prince Paul has been appointed as regent.

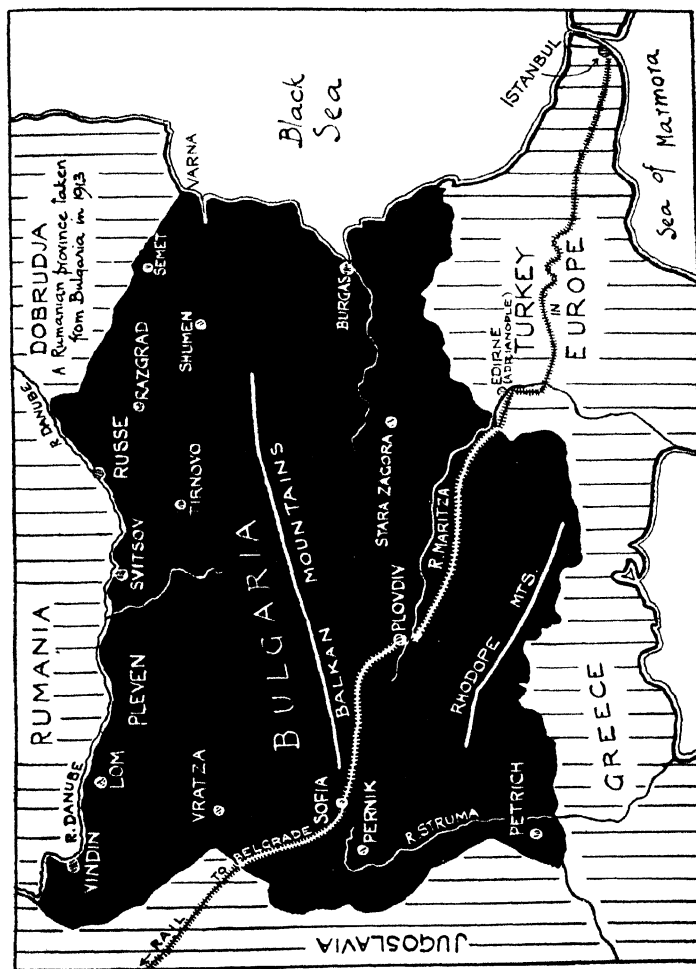
Jugoslavia has a peace-time army of about 100,000 men.



## 58. BULGARIA

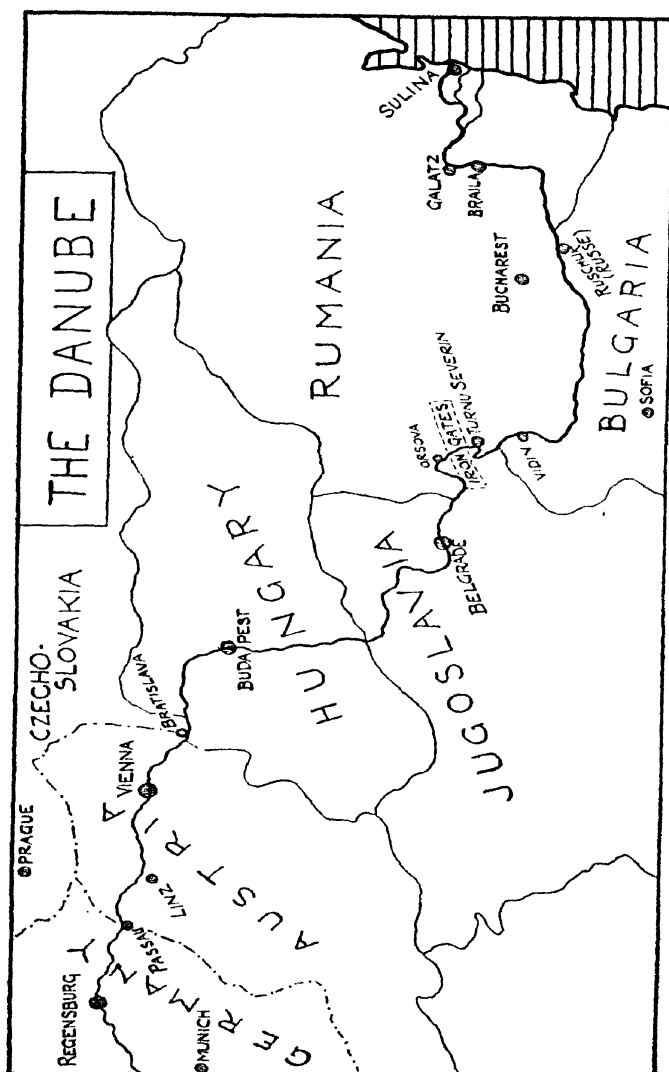
Bulgaria has had a checkered career. In 1912-13, with the assistance of other countries forming the Balkan League, she successfully fought Turkey. When the spoils were being shared, the countries that vanquished Turkey quarrelled among themselves, and a fresh war broke out, with the result that Bulgaria was beaten and Rumania took from her the Dobrudja, 1913. In 1914 Bulgaria went on the side of Germany, and both were beaten in 1919. Consequently, by the Treaty of Neuilly she was called upon to cede territory on her Thracian border to Greece and other areas to Jugoslavia.

It is clear from this that Bulgaria has grievances against Turkey, Rumania, Greece and Jugoslavia.



## 59. THE DANUBE

The Danube rises in German territory and empties itself into the Black Sea. During its course it touches Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. The map shows how these countries affect its course. Being the most important highway for traffic through the Balkans, Germany is naturally interested in its control. Indeed, the Nazis have often hinted that, as more goods are carried by it into and out of Germany than to any other country, they should have special rights over the whole length of the river. These claims have, of course, been strongly opposed by the countries affected.



## 60. GREECE

As will be seen from the map, Greece gained certain territories from the Turks for the part she played in the war of 1914-18. Between 1919 and 1936 she has suffered many disappointments, losing a war against the Turks and experiencing more than one uprising at home. Since 1936 the country has settled down somewhat under the rule of General Metaxas, who is premier for life.

There is strong German influence in Greece; nevertheless the country warmly accepted the British guarantee in April 1939 to go to her aid were she attacked by Germany. And it is satisfactory to record that the old Greek-Turkish enmity has given place to a condition of deep friendship. Both countries have agreed to go to the assistance of the other if attacked.

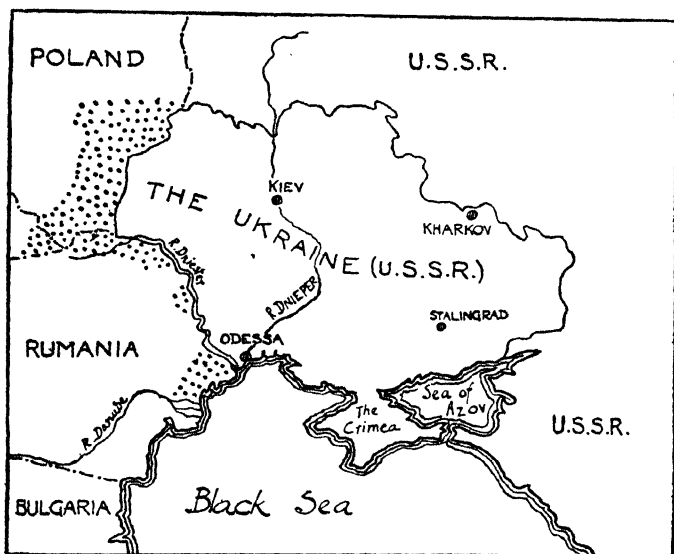




## 61. THE UKRAINE

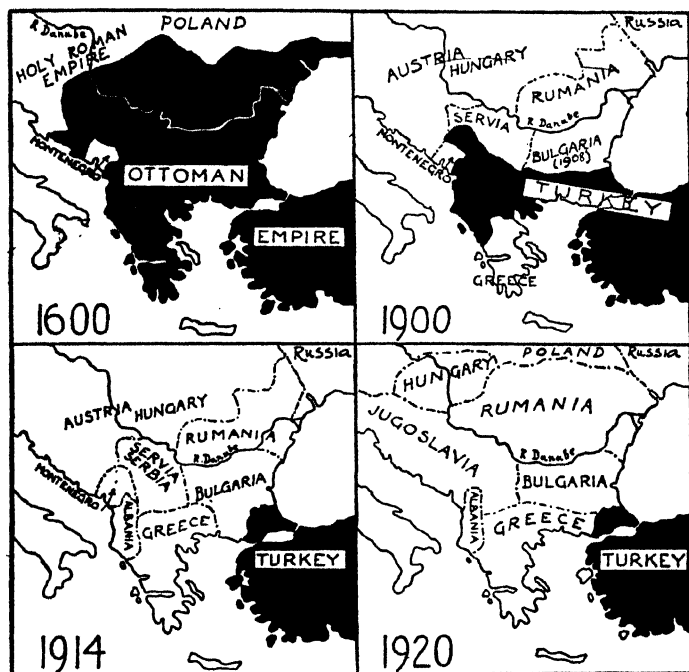
Known to most people as South Russia until the War of 1914-18, this is a territory populated by Ukrainians who are of Slav descent. At one time the province formed part of Poland, but during the eighteenth century the area east of the Dnieper was taken by Russia, and in 1793 the western and remaining area followed. In the Poland of 1919-38 there was a large Ukrainian population, and so there is to-day in Rumania. These "over-flow" areas are marked on the map by dots.

When the Russians revolted in 1917, German forces occupied the Ukraine and set up a puppet republic. After 1919 civil war broke out in the province, and this was only put down by an alliance with the Soviet Union.



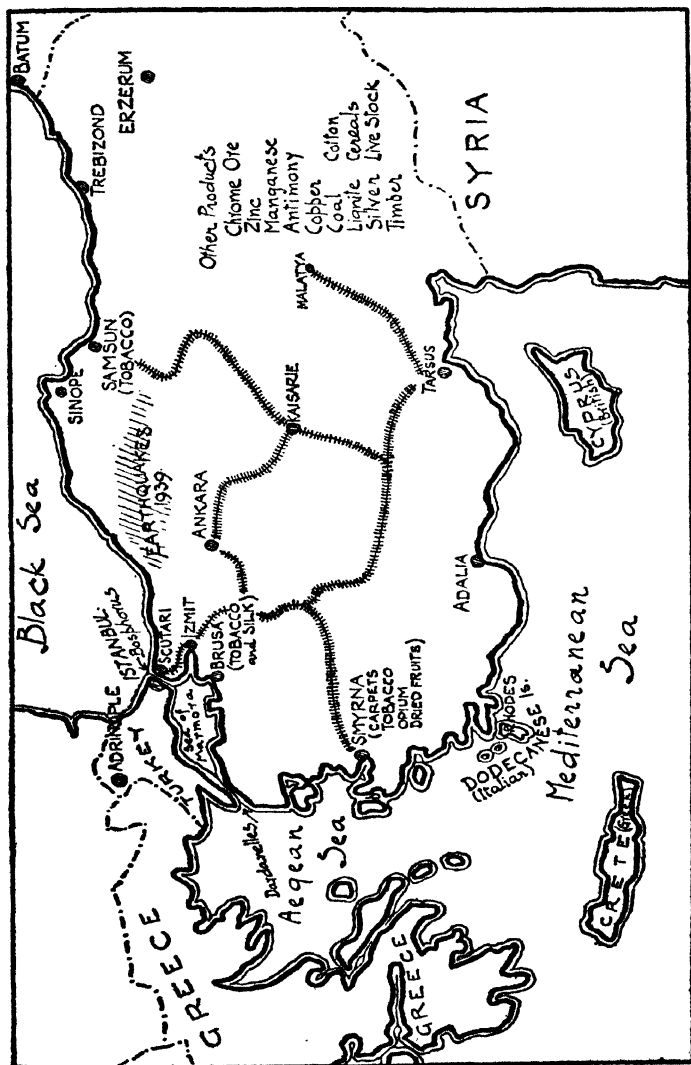
## 62. TURKEY IN EUROPE

These four maps show at a glance how Turkey's frontier line has shrunk. In 1600 the Ottoman Empire spread across Europe almost as far as Vienna, with only Montenegro as a separate kingdom. By 1900 the Balkan people, aided by Czarist Russia, had done much to force Turkey back into Asia. When the first Great War opened in 1914 the pressure was even greater and Turkey had lost vast territories to Greece and Bulgaria, and a new State, Albania, had been formed from her Adriatic coastline. At the end of the Great War Turkey, being one of the defeated Powers, lost still further lands, and her present extent is shown by Map 63.



### 63. TURKEY'S WEALTH

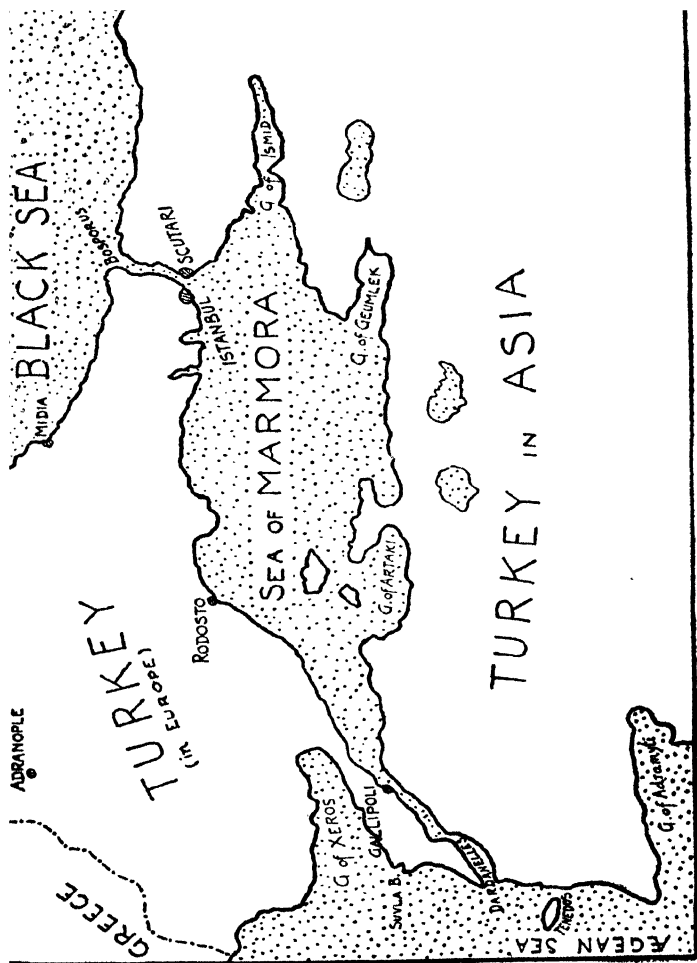
This map shows the extent of Turkey as determined by the Western Powers after the War of 1914-18. It consists of territory inhabited practically by Turks only. The new conditions have made for unanimity within the Republic, and Turkey is probably enjoying more unity now than it has done for many ages. Under the leadership of Kemal Ataturk progress was considerable, and not only have productions increased but the country has been strengthened against outside aggression. Turkey's foreign policy tends towards friendship with the U.S.S.R., the old troubles with Greece have been set aside and pacts have been signed with Britain and France. The Nazi link with Soviet Russia has been a severe blow, since Turkey has no desire to break with Russia and every wish to curb the powers of Germany.



## 64. THE DARDANELLES QUESTION

This map shows the way from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, via the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, a route which is bordered entirely by Turkish territory.

According to the present arrangements, commercial navigation through the straits is free in peace-time, but warships may pass only by day. Warships over 10,000 tons, submarines and aircraft carriers are excluded by day and by night. In war-time, if Turkey becomes a belligerent, commercial navigation is closed to countries at war with Turkey and to neutral vessels carrying war supplies. If Turkey is not a belligerent, warships of belligerents may not pass through the straits.



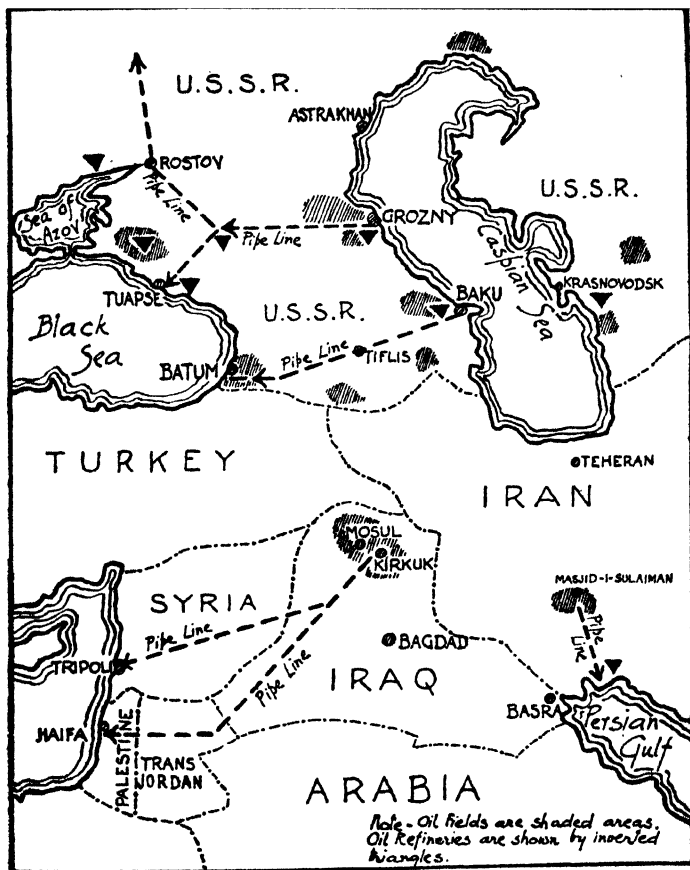


## 65. OIL IN THE CAUCASUS

One of the richest oil areas in the world is the triangle roughly bounded by the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. It takes in Iraq, Iran and the Caucasian area of the U.S.S.R. The map shows this area and indicates the pipe-lines, the chief of which connects Baku and Batum.

Germany has designs on the area, as it would ease her restricted supplies considerably: but there is no doubt that British forces are actively watching the situation, and there is little fear that a surprise could be launched with any success.

Map 97 shows the World's oil production.



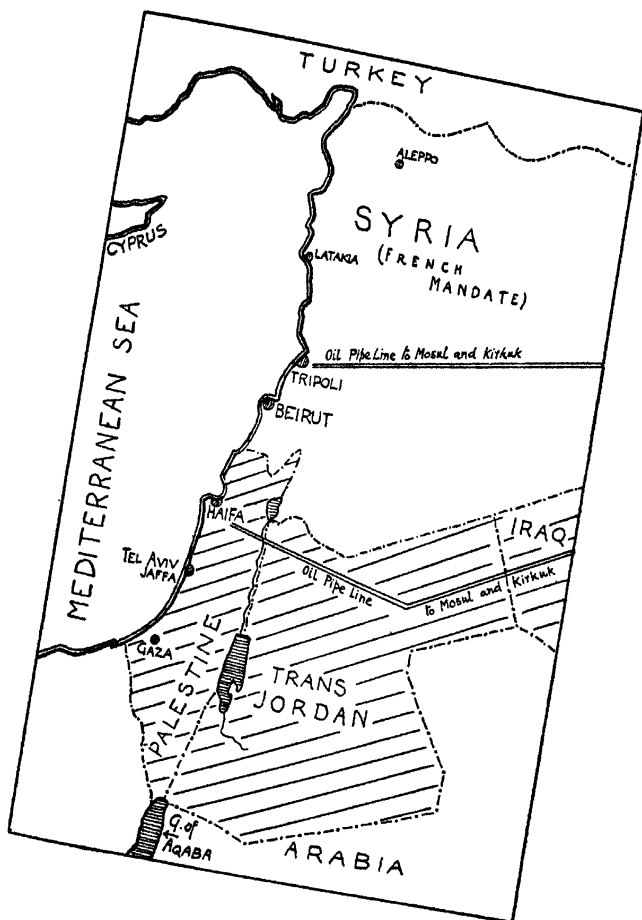
## 66. SYRIA, PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN

Syria was taken from the Turks and mandated to France by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922. After much unrest, the territory has become a republic (1936).

Palestine was conquered by General Allenby in 1917 and has since had British administration under a mandate from the League (1923). Owing to continued differences between the Arabs and the Jews, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the unrest (1936). The Commission suggested that the country should be divided into (a) a sovereign Arab State, (b) a sovereign Jewish State and (c) a British mandated area. Since the present war Palestine has laid aside its grievances and served the Empire.

Transjordan lies to the east of Palestine.

The chief interests of these countries are their key positions on the Mediterranean, their proximity to the Suez Canal and the importance of their oil pipe-lines.

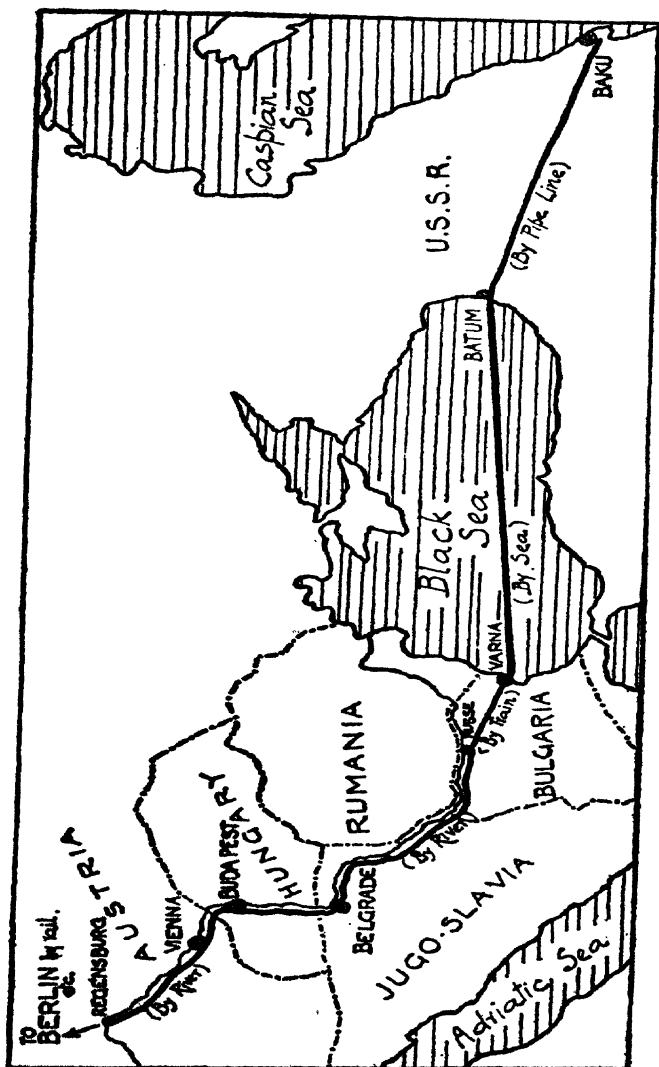


## 67. HOW GERMANY GETS OIL

Oil, derived from the U.S.S.R. wells at Baku, is sent by pipe-line or by rail the 200 miles to Batum. It is then pumped into ships of 7000 tons capacity and conveyed across the Black Sea to Varna.

The Bulgarian State Railway has 120 oil tank-wagons which assist in taking the oil from Varna to Russe, on the Danube. It is then placed in tank barges and taken up the Danube as far as Regensburg in Austria.

This supply is, of course, in addition to that provided by Rumania, which is also transported via the Danube.

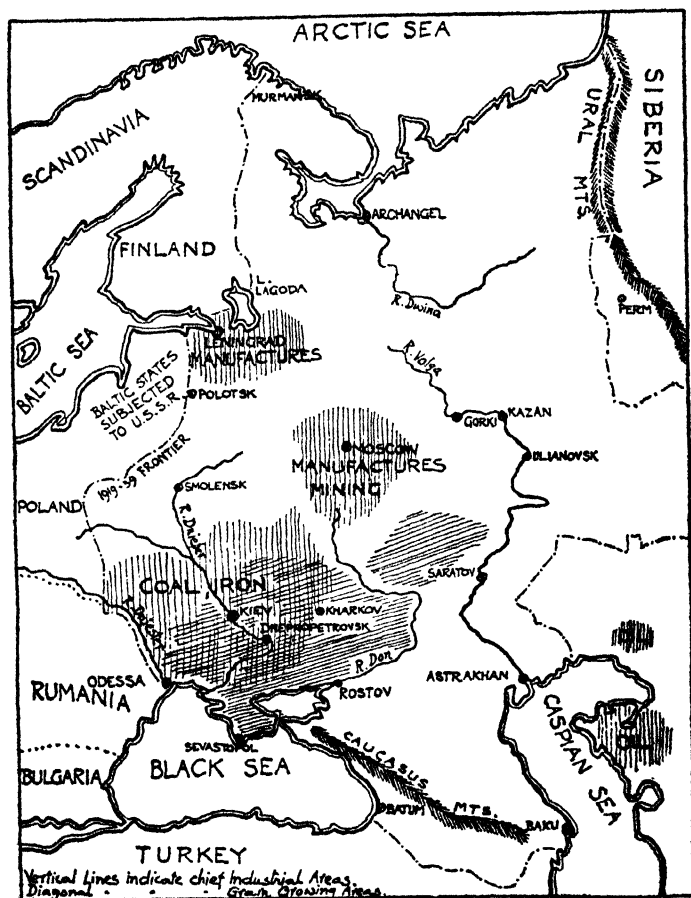


## 68. THE RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET

The potential resources of the U.S.S.R. are almost unlimited. Before the revolution of 1917 they were a mere fraction of what they could have been. Since 1917 they have been steadily growing.

In the ten years ending in 1938 the annual output of coal rose from 35 to 132 million tons, of pig iron from 3 to 15 million tons, of steel from 3 to 18 million tons, of oil from 11 to 28 million tons and of cement from 11 to 66 million tons. Many other commodities show similar increases.

In the map the chief industrial areas are indicated by vertical shading and the great grain-growing areas by diagonal lines.

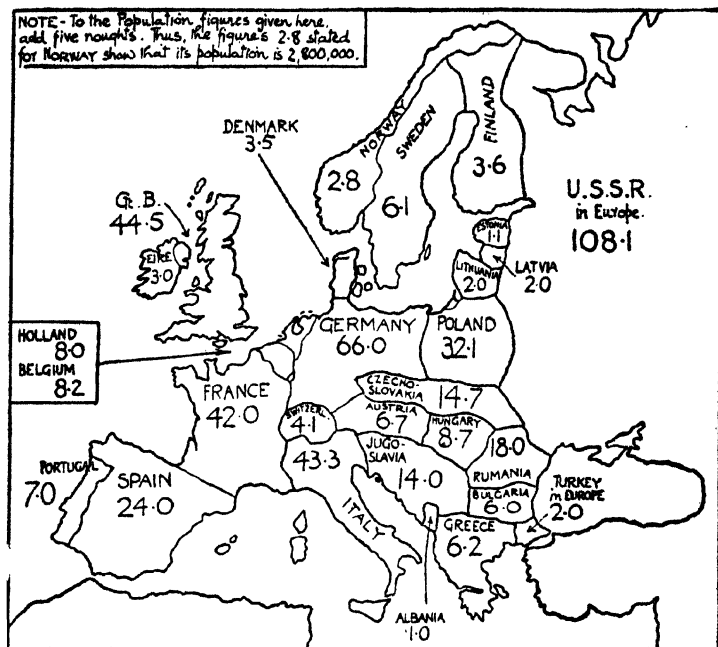




## 69. EUROPE'S POPULATION BY COUNTRIES

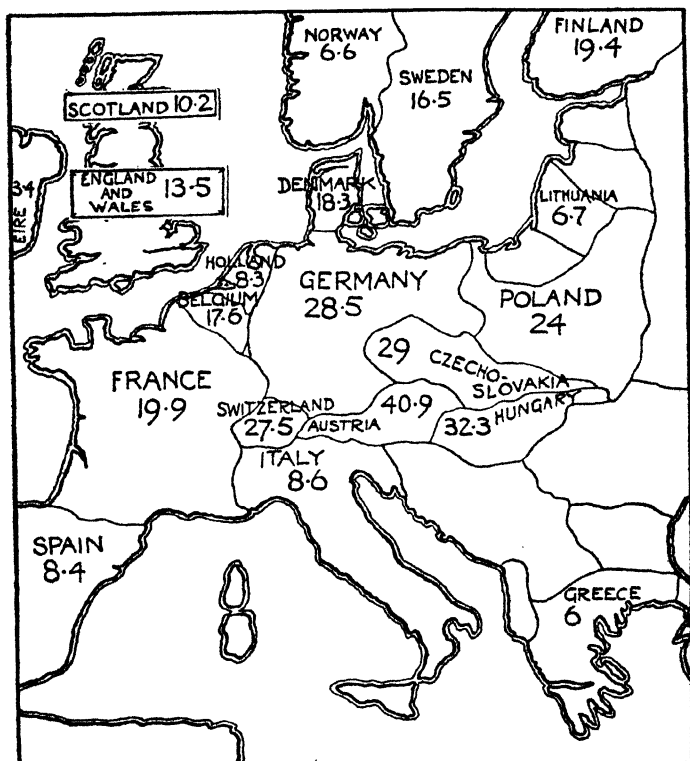
As the military force which a country can raise depends fundamentally on the size of its population, this map is drawn to show at a glance the number of people which each country in Europe contains. To the figures given, five noughts should be added. Thus, the figures 2·8 stated for Norway show that its population is 2,800,000.

NOTE - To the Population figures given here, add five noughts. Thus, the figure's 2.8 stated for Norway shows that its population is 2,800,000.



## 70. EUROPEAN SUICIDE STATISTICS

Suicide statistics offer a commentary on the standard of happiness existing in a country. The figures given on this map show the number of suicides per 100,000 people, per annum, during the last period for which statistics are available previous to the War. Reliable authorities state that the figures given for Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany are not as excessive as they actually are. Even so, they are among the highest in Europe, which shows that life under Nazi rule is not as enlightened as its leaders would have us believe.



## 71. THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

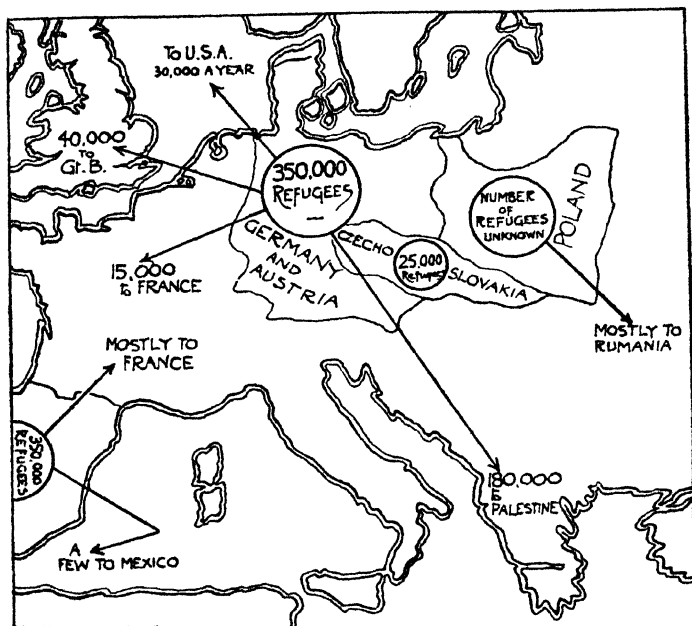
The problem of the refugee is one that has given rise to a great deal of concern. The Nazis have turned out 350,000 human beings from Germany and Austria, most of them in a destitute condition. The Nazi entry into Czechoslovakia drove out another 25,000 people, and no figures can be given for those whom they forced to flee from Poland.

Homes have to be found for these refugees who survive the ordeal, but the question is "Where?" It is difficult to absorb them in countries with unemployment figures, and the refugees, as a rule, are averse to setting up in new countries.

Mass settlements have been proposed in British Guiana, Ecuador, East Africa and elsewhere, but nothing has been done as yet. The whole question, however, is still under consideration.

As a footnote, we may state that the refugee element of China, caused by the Japanese War, has exceeded 10 million human beings.

The map takes no account of the refugees who have come to England temporarily from Belgium, Holland and France.

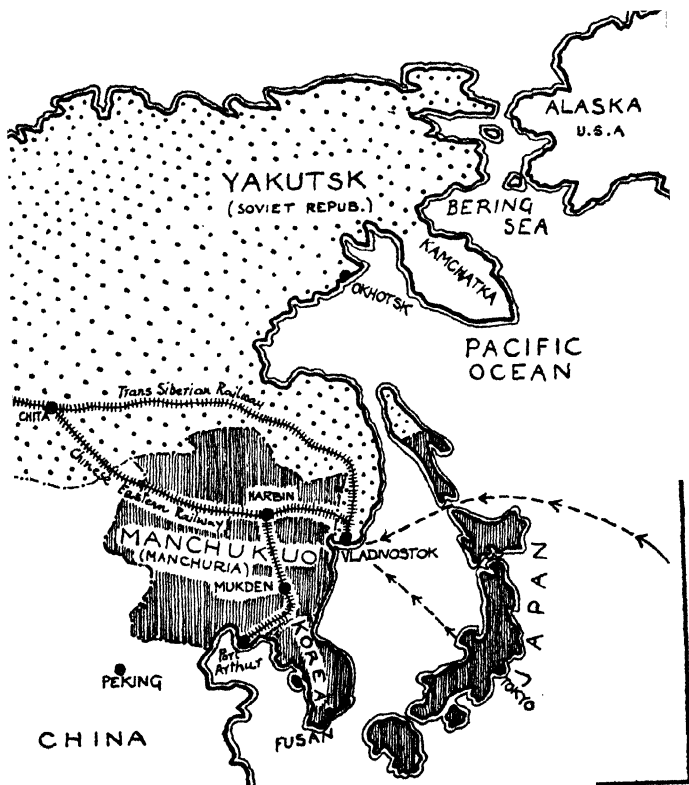


## 72. THE FAR EAST

In this map the areas with U.S.S.R. interests are shown by means of dots, while Japanese interests are indicated by vertical shading.

The conflicting ambitions of Japan, the U.S.S.R. and China all meet within the area of the map, which will one day be the scene of a great struggle with the U.S.A. not as an entirely disinterested party.

Vladivostock has recently come into prominence. It is the terminus-port for the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway, and has been doing a brisk trade in American goods, forwarding them on to Germany via Siberia and Soviet Russia. Much of this trade has been innocently consigned by the U.S.A. to Mexico and the Mexicans have then sent it on to Vladivostock, well knowing its ultimate destination.

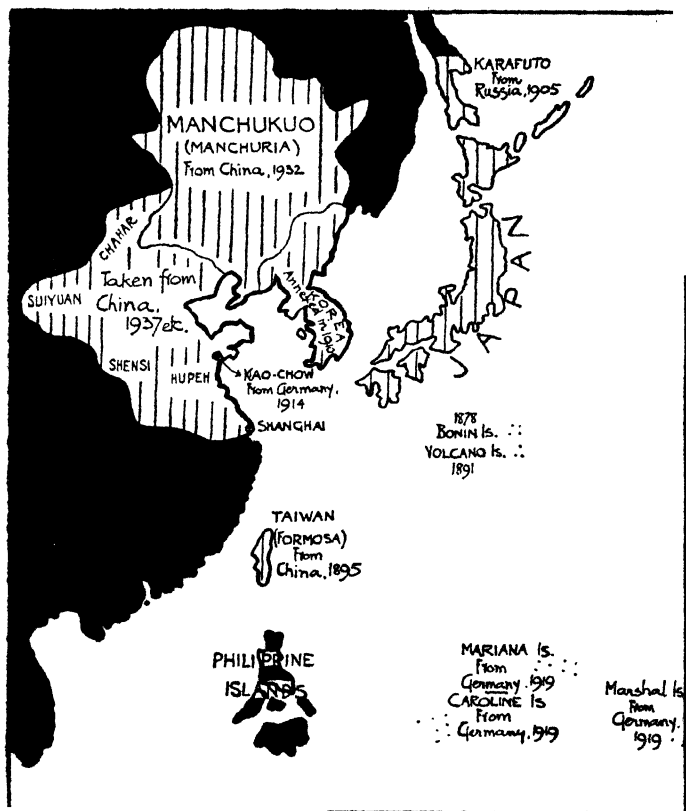




### 73. JAPANESE EXPANSION

The Japanese policy of expansion began in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the map shows the acquisitions she has made since that time.

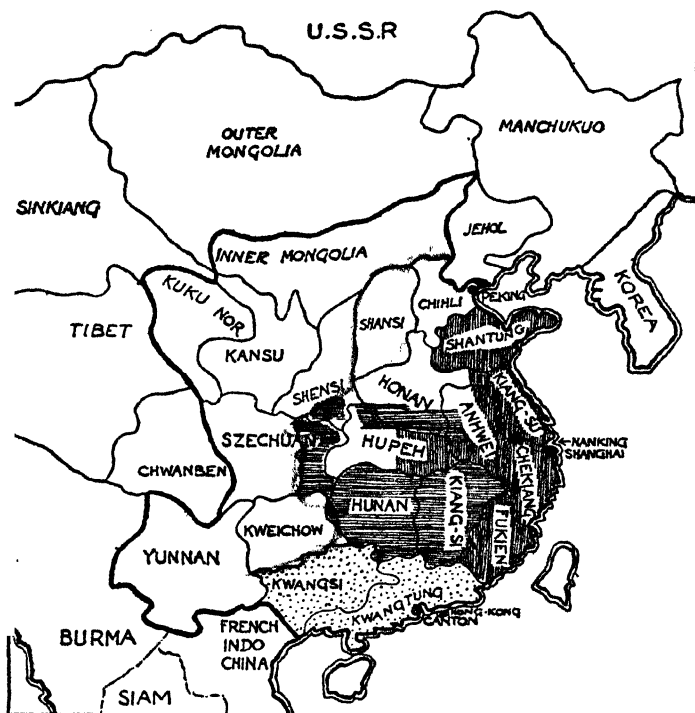
The policy has been necessitated by the over-population of her own islands and by a lack of raw materials. Manchukuo affords her ample space, but the climate does not suit her people. Southern China, which she is now endeavouring to conquer, is already over-populated, but can provide plenty of raw materials. These raw materials would add to her wealth, and then, with abundant riches at the back of her, she could afford to look for additional living space. Australia must view the situation with a good deal of apprehension. See Map 80.



## 74. CHINA

Until 1912 China was ruled by an Emperor, but in that year the country became a republic. Under the leadership of Yuan Shih-kai there seemed every hope that a unification of the country might be possible. Unfortunately, he died in 1916, and between 1916 and 1928 several party leaders struggled for power. As a consequence, China was divided into areas which opposed each other. The old capital of Peking was no longer the capital of the whole of China, but of the Northern area only. The South-Western council which controlled the areas marked with dots on the map had its capital at Canton. What was known as the Nanking Government ruled the areas marked with vertical shading, and the parts shown by horizontal shading were in the hands of local soviets, closely allied to Russia.

In 1924 General Chiang Kai-Shek emerged as a strong man, and by a series of military successes set about the unification of the whole country under his leadership. He instituted the Kuo Min Tang, a people's national government, with himself as President of the Republic. Now he is the idol of all Chinese people, since it is due to his skill and insight that China has been able to hold out so ably against the Japanese.



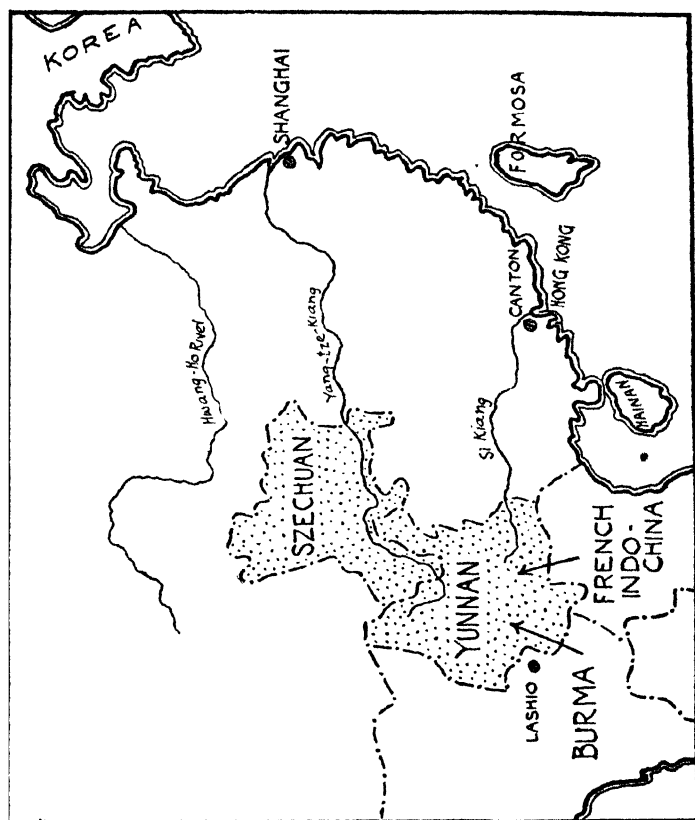
## 75. CHINA CARRIES ON

The war with Japan has not so much crushed China as driven it to change its ways of living. Instead of the business of the country being centred along the coast-line, it has retreated inland, and Hankow, the first temporary war capital, has given place to Chungking, in the province of Szechuan. Indeed, Szechuan and Yunnan are now the prosperous business areas of China.

Formerly, these provinces were reached by journeying up the rivers. Now, however, the more secure way of getting to them is via Burma and French Indo-China.

The natural resources of the two provinces are being rapidly and successfully developed. The Government has helped to transfer people and factories from the war areas and is improving the railways and roads southwards in a surprising manner.

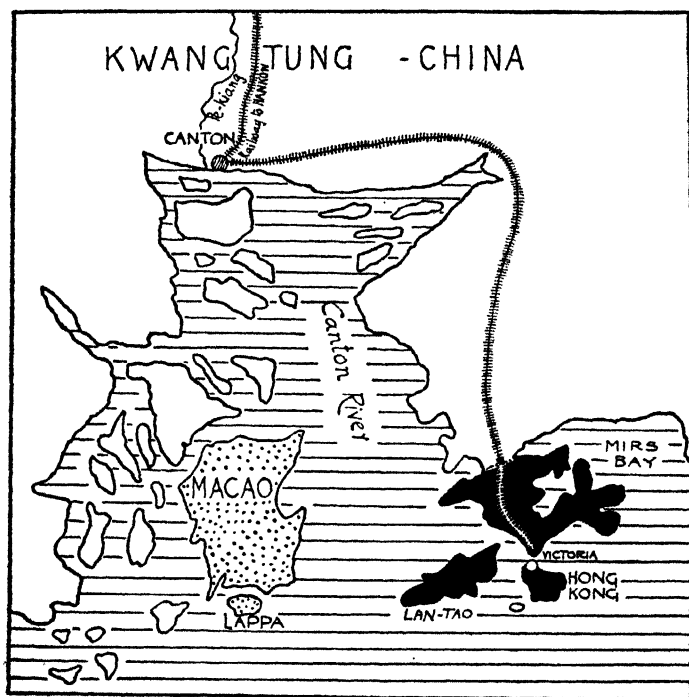
Szechuan grows the finest rice in the world, as well as sugar-cane and tobacco. It is a silk area. Yunnan raises wheat and potatoes. Both export tung oil, an ingredient needed in making high-grade paints and varnishes; they also export hides, skins and bristles.



## 76. HONG KONG

Hong Kong is a British Crown colony, situated at the mouth of the Canton river. It consists of an island having an area of 11 square miles and a strip of the adjacent mainland, the whole being about 390 square miles in extent. On the other side of the mouth of the river is Macao, a Portuguese possession, and at the head of the inlet is the town of Canton, about 20 miles distant.

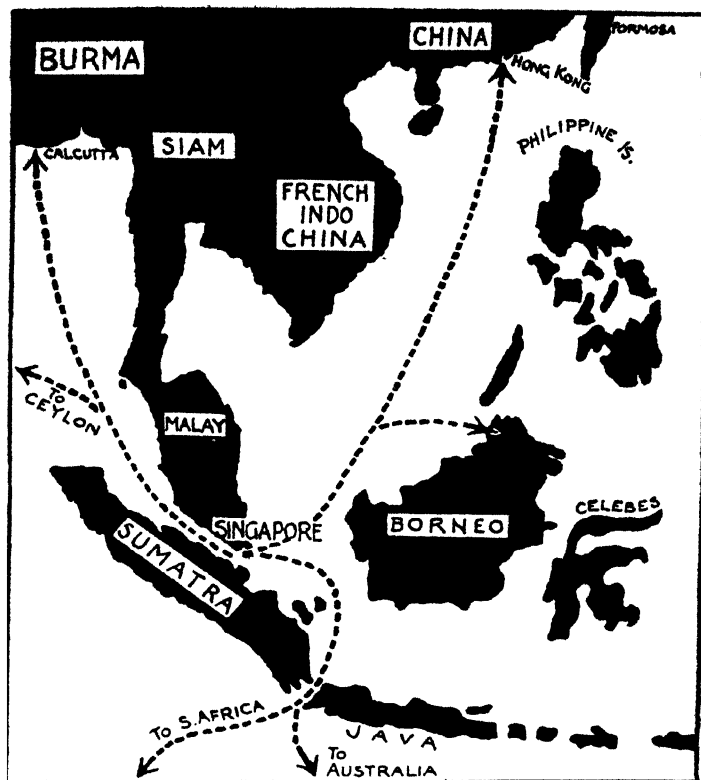
Hong Kong is a port with a vast trade in Chinese merchandise, but its strategic value is its chief importance.





## 77. SINGAPORE AS A NAVAL BASE

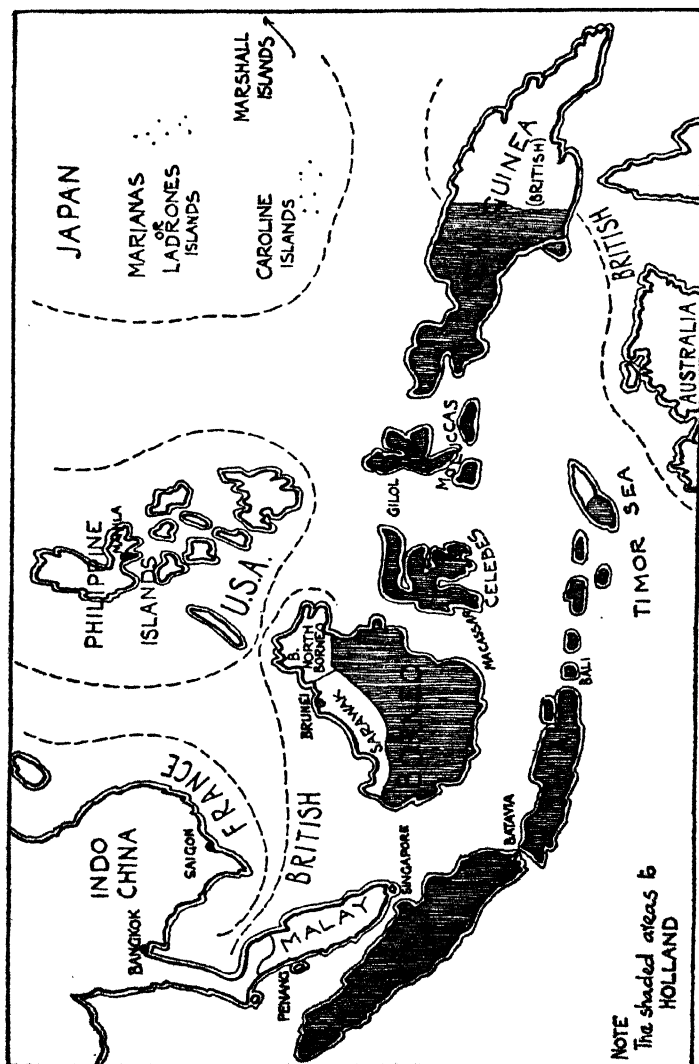
A great deal of adverse criticism arose when it was decided to spend nine million pounds on converting Singapore into a naval base. But this map shows that Singapore is admirably situated to such a purpose. It lies half-way between India and the further-East: it is within easy reach of Australia, Hong-Kong and Ceylon, and is not too far distant from South Africa. If any interference with the Dutch colonies of Java, Sumatra, etc., were contemplated by any foreign Power, now that Holland is invaded, Singapore would prove to be a vital deterrent (see next map).



## 78. THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

Now that Holland has been brought into the European conflict, her colonies in the Dutch East Indies are deprived of their normal protection. The map shows these colonies, and it also points out the various spheres of interest that lie in the neighbourhood. Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Japan, it will be seen, are all concerned in the situation which has arisen.

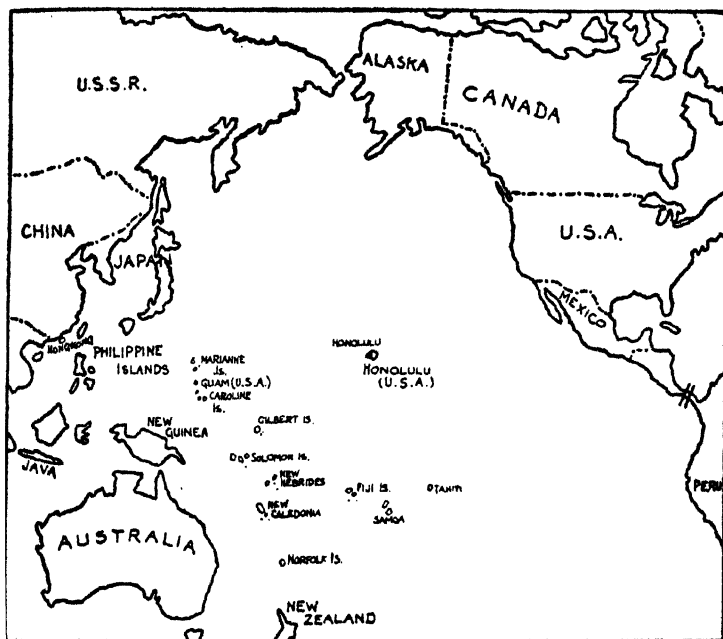
Japan has asserted that it supports the *status quo* and adds that it believes it can be obtained. Further comment at the moment would be useless.



## 79. THE WATCH ON THE PACIFIC

When rumours pointed to the invasion of Holland (May 10, 1940), the United States decided to prolong the stay of its fleet in Honolulu. No reason was given for the action, but everybody knew that the President was thinking of the Dutch East Indies.

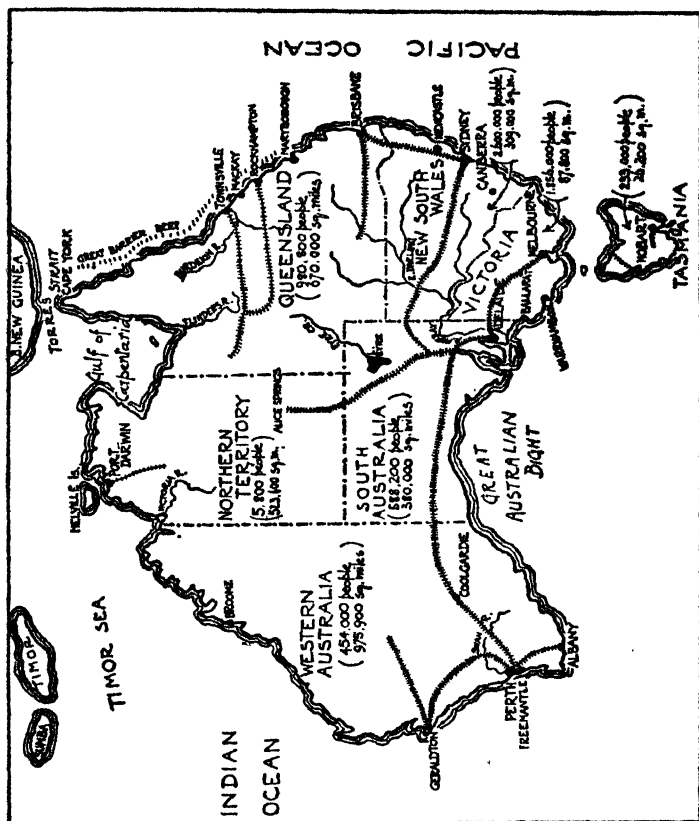
The next day the Japanese Navy Office spokesman said, "The decision to keep the U.S. fleet in Hawaiian (Honolulu) waters is another anti-Japanese demonstration, and the situation between Japan and the U.S.A. is undoubtedly becoming very delicate and complicated." A Japanese newspaper put the matter briefly. "The U.S.A. Government," it said, "appears to believe that it is as clear as daylight that the war will spread to the Netherlands and that Japan is looking for a chance to bring the Dutch East Indies under its control." Probably that was exactly what the President was thinking. Nevertheless, when Holland was overrun by Germany (May 10, 1940), the Dutch colonies were left unmolested.



## 80. AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION QUESTION

The Australian Commonwealth declared war on Germany on September 5, 1939. Since then she has been assisting the cause with soldiers, airmen and supplies. The extent of her effort cannot be stated in figures, but it is vast, considering her wealth and population.

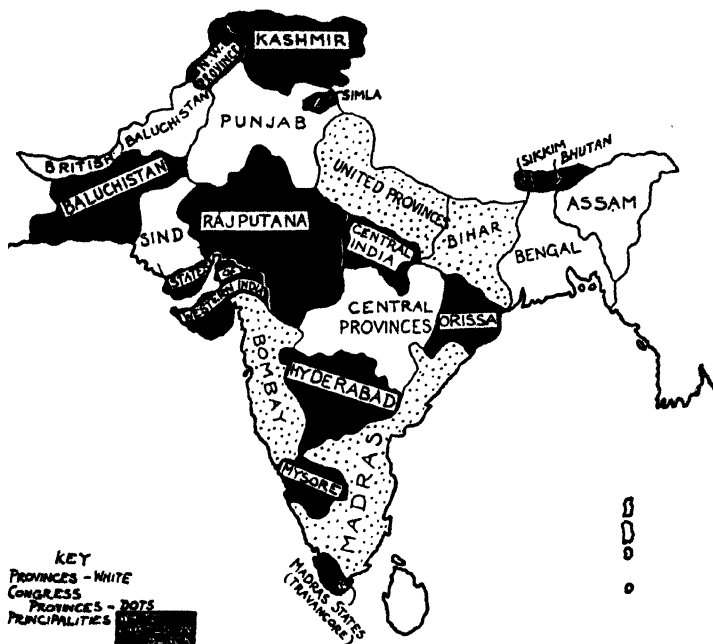
Australia's population presents a difficult problem. On the one hand, there is a feeling that immigration should be restricted in order that the standard of living be not lowered within the Commonwealth and because there is no desire to open the door to stock that is not British. Yet, on the other hand, it is well recognized that the total population is small compared with the size of the Commonwealth. The map shows the population and mileage for each province. These figures work out at about 2.5 persons per square mile. But Japan, for instance, has 375 people to the square mile. What may this lead to at some future date?





## 81. INDIA AND THE WAR

On the outbreak of war in September 1939, the Viceroy proclaimed that India was on the side of the British Commonwealth. Almost at once the Princes emphasised their allegiance and made generous offers of help. But their action was not followed by the Congress Provinces. In those areas the leaders endeavoured to strike a bargain which said, in effect, "Give us Dominion status and we will give you help. Without Dominion status, we won't help." Unfortunately, the British Government has not seen its way to award Dominion status and, as a consequence, the situation is disappointing. Ordinary provinces are shown white on the map, Congress provinces appear with dots, and black areas indicate the patriotic principalities.



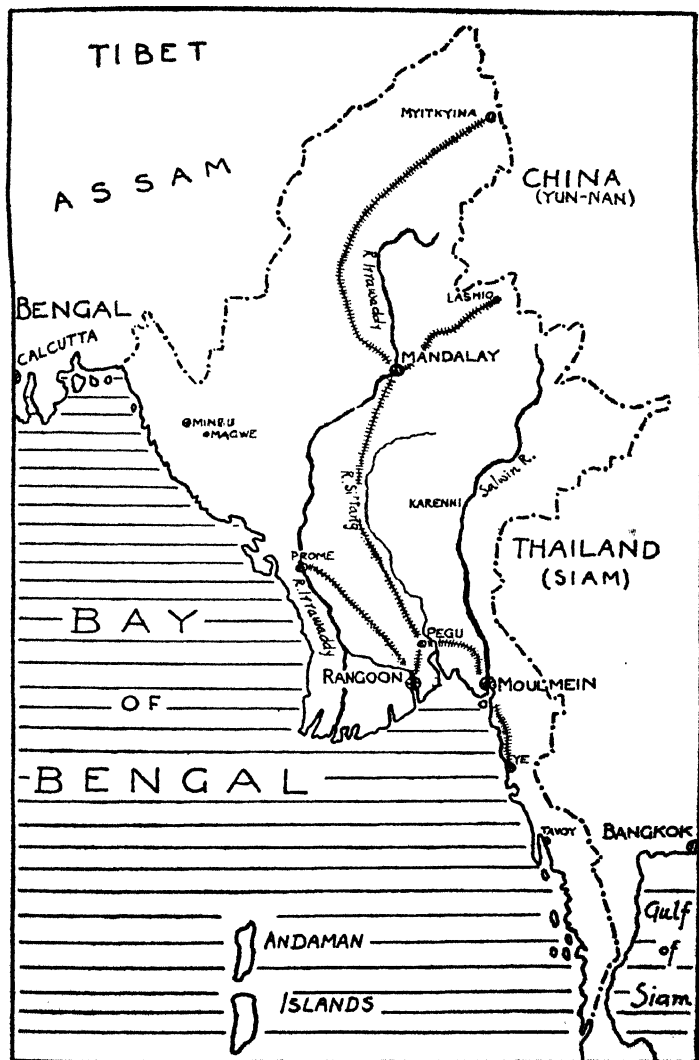
## 82. BURMA

At the wish of the people, Burma was separated from India when the Government of India Act of 1935 came in force. It was given a form of government of its own with *initial stages of self-government* and a declared policy of gradually increasing its own responsibility.

Burma has considerable wealth. It grows some of the best rice and is noted for maize, cotton, wheat and teak. Its minerals consist of petroleum and wolfram.

Its chief religion is Buddhism.

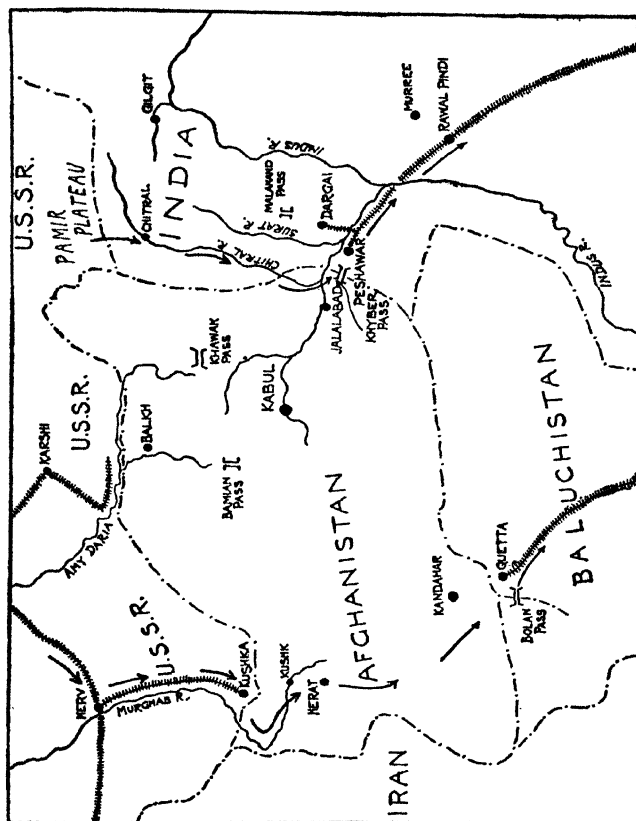
The map shows the rail-routes by which supplies were sent to the interior of China and to which the Japanese took objection in July 1940.



### 83. NORTHERN INDIA

This is a part of the world much studied by Nazis, who dream of marching on India with the connivance of the U.S.S.R. The whole area is so mountainous that to indicate the heights and elevations would confuse what it is desired to show at a glance. It is sufficient to say that the Pamir Plateau is often spoken of as the "Roof of the World", and that from three of its sides radiate lofty ranges such as the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush.

Even so, there are rivers and passes threading their way through this mountainous country, and the lines of arrows point the routes that any overland invaders would have to take. Their difficulties would be considerable, and British soldiers are ever guarding the critical positions.



## 84. AFRICA

This map shows the general divisions of Africa. All the dotted areas form part of the British Empire; but Egypt, though no longer a unit of the Empire, is provided with a framework of dots, as her detachment from the mother-country is not complete. She is still garrisoned by British soldiers.

Other maps deal with Africa sectionally. See Nos. 41, 48, 50, 51, 85, 86 and 87.

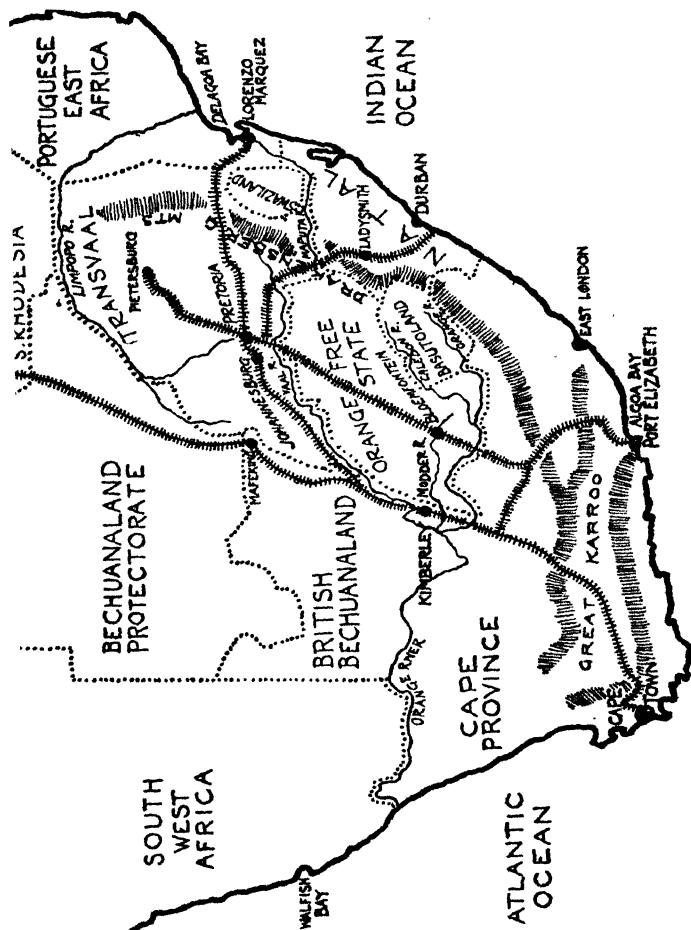




## 85. THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union of South Africa consists of the old colonies and countries of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State (Orange River Colony), British Bechuanaland and German South West Africa; but Swaziland, Bastuoland and Bechuanaland Protectorate are not included.

As soon as war broke out in September 1939, General Hertzog suggested that South Africa should remain neutral. His motion was ridiculed by General Smuts, and when it came before Parliament was lost. Accordingly, the Union declared war on Germany on September 6, 1939. The Union has a strong objection to seeing the Nazi rule enter Africa once more.



## 86. NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The two Rhodesias lie between the northern border of the Union of South Africa and the southern edge of the Belgian Congo.

Both have valuable mineral deposits, the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia being the fourth most productive in the world. Other products are listed on the map.



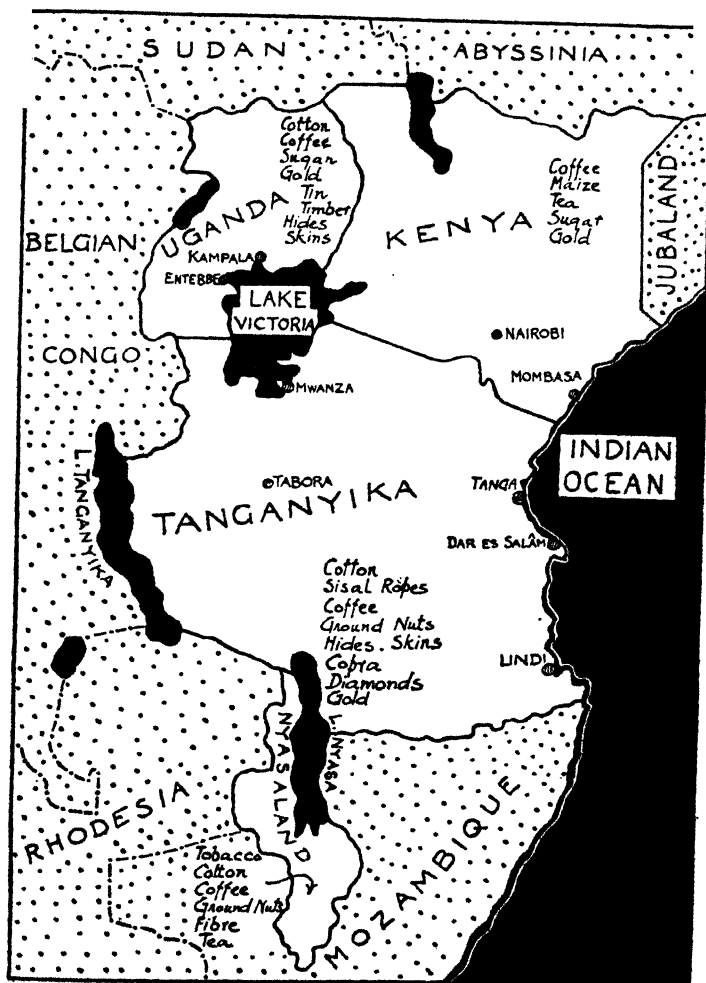
## 87. TANGANYIKA, KENYA, UGANDA AND NYASALAND

Tanganyika, the largest of these colonies, was formerly German East Africa. It is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations. Though an ex-German colony, it contains only one German national to every 2000 inhabitants.

Kenya is barren in the north and very fertile in the south, but large tracts are unhealthy. Gold has recently been found in important quantities.

Uganda is in certain ways administered with Kenya. The same stamps, for instance, serve for both colonies. Most of the territory being situated high above sea-level, the colony is more healthy than Kenya.

Nyasaland is a narrow strip of land on the western shore of Lake Nyasa. The chief products are listed on the map.



## 88. CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR

On September 9, 1939, Canada declared war on Germany, and from that day her energies have been directed towards suppressing the Nazi menace. Not only have large numbers of soldiers been sent to England, but she has set herself the task of training airmen, derived from all parts of the British Commonwealth, who will eventually join in the air-warfare. In addition, she has erected large factories where ammunition and other supplies can be prepared, far away from the menace of the air.

But the supplies of food which she is providing form no small part in her war contribution. The butter and bacon which Denmark can no longer send us are being made good from Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc. The wood pulp which Norway used to supply will be derived from Newfoundland, British Columbia, etc., and the whole wheat crop is earmarked for the British Isles.



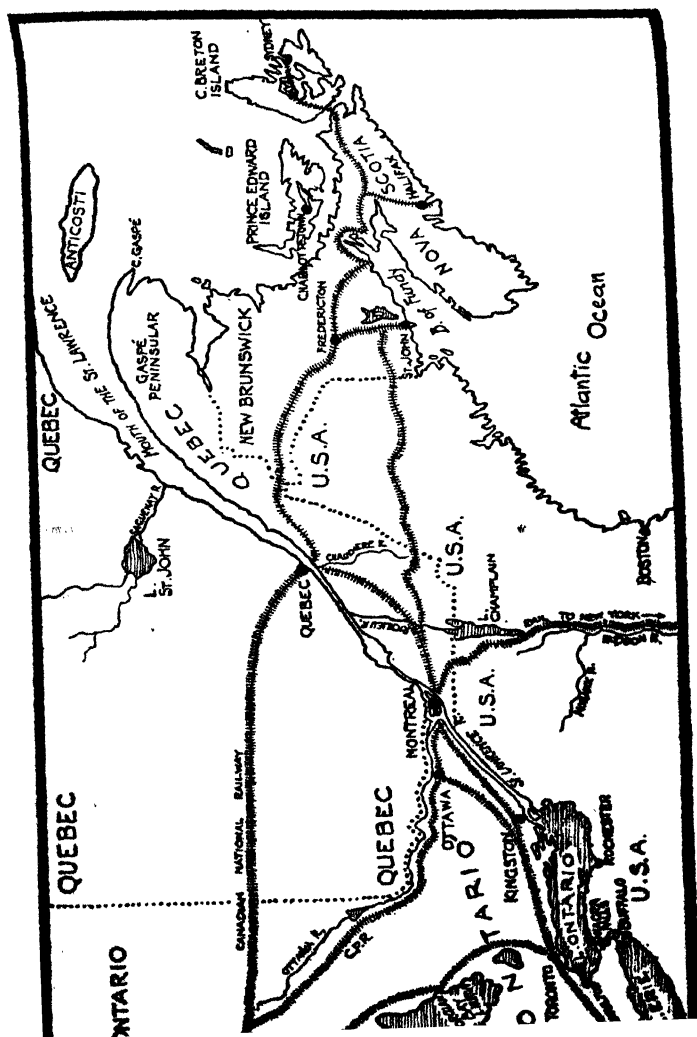


## 89. THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

The St. Lawrence may be termed Canada's life-line, because it is along the course of this river that most of Canada's trade moves.

The river with its tributaries is slightly less than 2000 miles long, and the volume of its water has been calculated to be a half of all the fresh-water in the world.

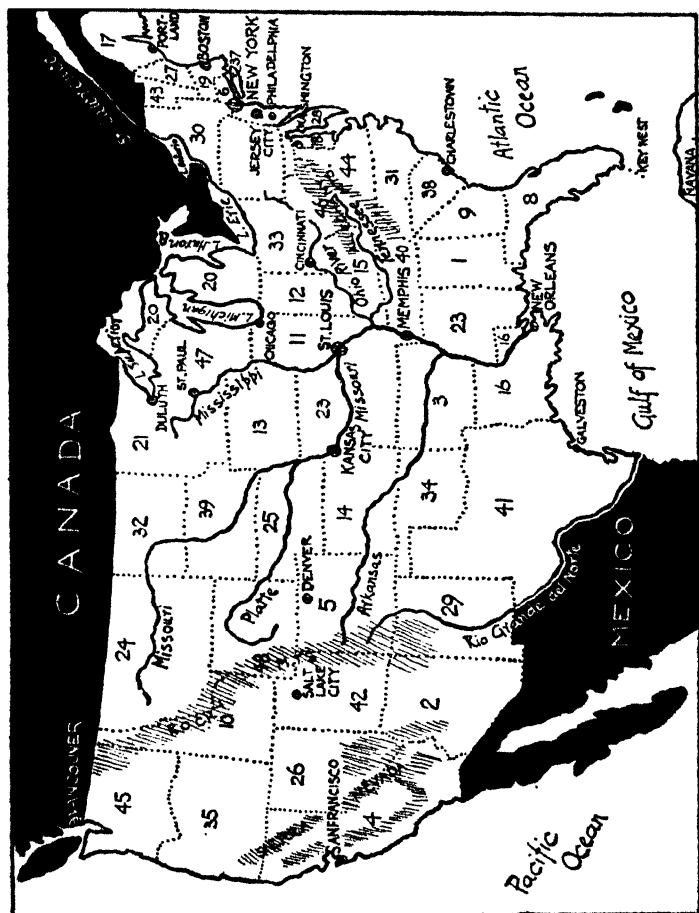
The St. Lawrence proper commences at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, and thereafter it has an average width of  $13\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Ocean vessels can travel as far as Fort William on Lake Superior (see Map 88), and from Quebec to the mouth the water is more than 100 feet deep. A bridge crosses the river at Quebec.



## 90. THE UNITED STATES

The States on the accompanying map are numbered as follows:

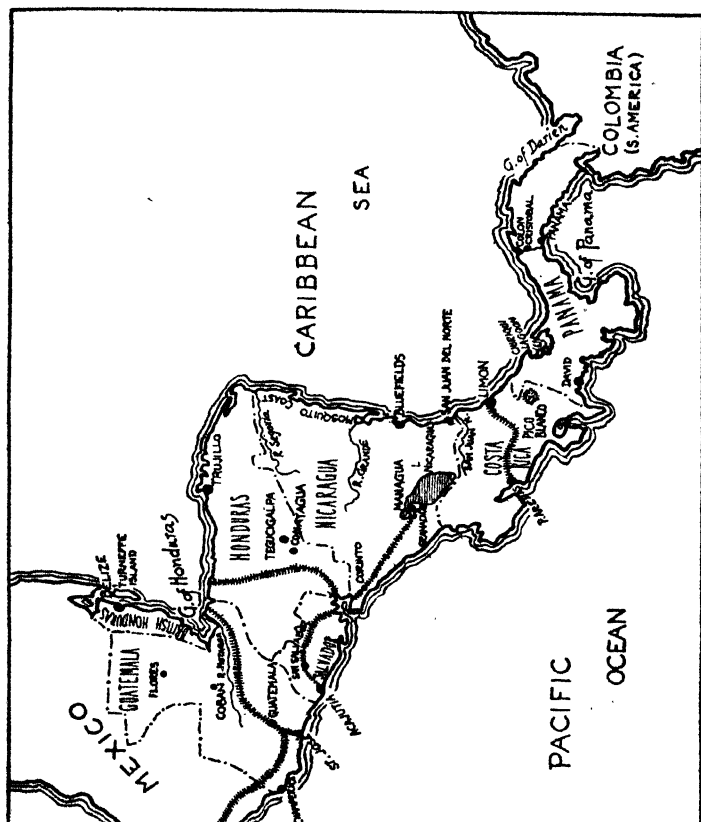
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ALABAMA.        | 25. NEBRASKA.       |
| 2. ARIZONA.        | 26. NEVADA.         |
| 3. ARKANSAS.       | 27. NEW HAMPSHIRE.  |
| 4. CALIFORNIA.     | 28. NEW JERSEY.     |
| 5. COLORADO.       | 29. NEW MEXICO.     |
| 6. CONNECTICUT.    | 30. NEW YORK.       |
| 7. DELAWARE.       | 31. NORTH CAROLINA. |
| 8. FLORIDA.        | 32. NORTH DAKOTA.   |
| 9. GEORGIA.        | 33. OHIO.           |
| 10. IDAHO.         | 34. OKLAHOMA.       |
| 11. ILLINOIS.      | 35. OREGON.         |
| 12. INDIANA.       | 36. PENNSYLVANIA.   |
| 13. IOWA.          | 37. RHODE ISLAND.   |
| 14. KANSAS.        | 38. SOUTH CAROLINA. |
| 15. KENTUCKY.      | 39. SOUTH DAKOTA.   |
| 16. LOUISIANA.     | 40. TENNESSEE.      |
| 17. MAINE.         | 41. TEXAS.          |
| 18. MARYLAND.      | 42. UTAH.           |
| 19. MASSACHUSETTS. | 43. VERMONT.        |
| 20. MICHIGAN.      | 44. VIRGINIA.       |
| 21. MINNESOTA.     | 45. WASHINGTON.     |
| 22. MISSISSIPPI.   | 46. WEST VIRGINIA.  |
| 23. MISSOURI.      | 47. WISCONSIN.      |
| 24. MONTANA.       | 48. WYOMING.        |



## 91. CENTRAL AMERICA

Central America consists of an isthmus linking the State of Mexico with Colombia in South America. It is of volcanic formation, with a mountain range running close to the southern coastline. There is a heavy rainfall on the Atlantic shore.

The area is divided into six republics and one British Crown colony—*i.e.*, British Honduras. The climate at sea-level is tropical, but as some of the mountain peaks rise up to 10,000 ft., there is every form of vegetation from tropical to alpine.



## 92. PANAMA CANAL STATISTICS

Declared open by President Wilson, 1920.

Length from shore to shore, 50 miles.

Area of Canal Zone, 448 square miles.

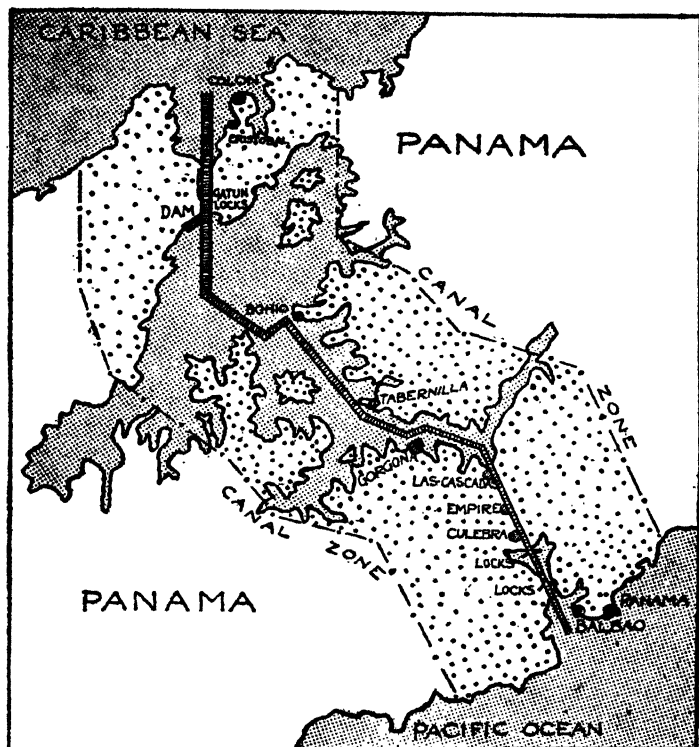
Width of Canal Zone, 5 miles on either side of a line drawn through the centre of the Canal.

Estimated cost, 375 million dollars.

Time taken in the construction, 11 years.

Time taken by an average vessel to travel through the Canal, 10 to 12 hours.

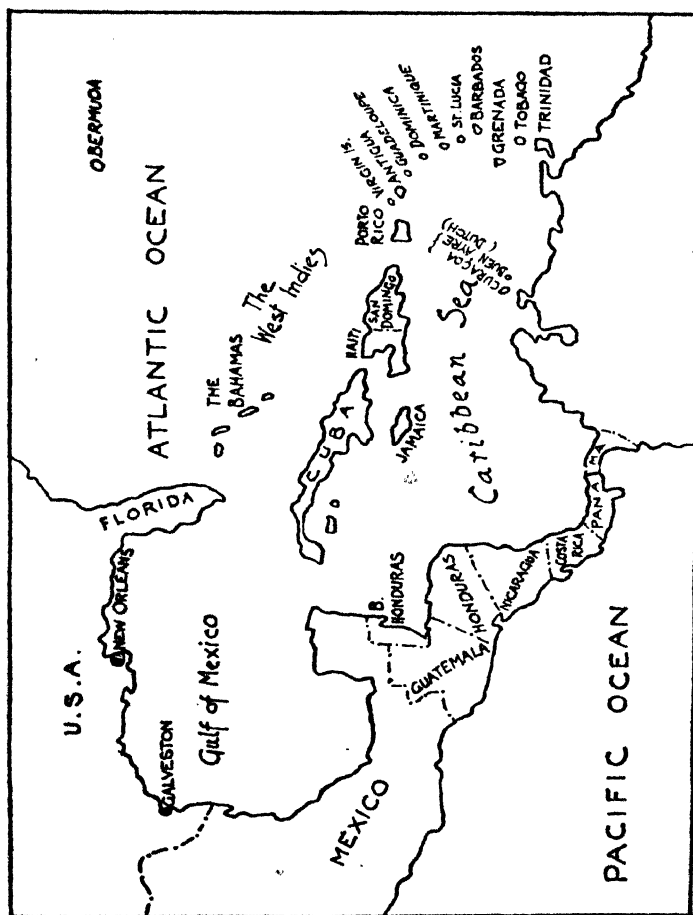
The towns of Colon and Panama, though coming within the range of the 5-mile zone, are outside U.S.A. jurisdiction. They form part of the Republic of Panama.





### 93. THE CARIBBEAN SEA

This map of the Caribbean Sea shows that many islands abound within it ; but there are hundreds, if not thousands, that are too small to record here. This is mentioned to give some idea of the difficulties with which our Navy has had to contend while hunting out Nazi submarine bases. This area has, in fact, proved of considerable help to the Germans in affording re-fuelling stations for them.



## 94. SOUTH AMERICA

South America consists of the southern portion of the American land-mass lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It includes ten areas occupied by republics and the three colonies of British, Dutch and French Guianas. One of the republics, Brazil, covers an area approximately equal to that of Europe and takes in nearly all the basin of the Amazon, which is the largest river system in the world. The commercial language of the Continent is mostly a form of Spanish, but several native languages exist, notably Chibcha in Colombia, Kichua in Peru and Ecuador and Ge in southern Brazil. The great trading centres are Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro.



## 95. BOLIVIAN GRIEVANCES

For sixty years Boliva has had a grievance, and it still exists, though at the moment it is dormant. In 1879 she and Peru fought Chile and lost, with the result that Chile took from Bolivia the rich nitrate-fields lying north of Antofagasta. The loss of the nitrate-fields was a small matter compared with the loss of Bolivia's entire coast-line. Now she is shut in from the sea, and bitterly resents her position.

As an alternative, Bolivia sought a way out to the Atlantic by the navigable Paraguay river. But she is separated from the river by a strip of the Gran Chaco territory belonging to the Paraguay Republic. She questioned the Republic's right to this territory, and the Bolivian-Paraguayan war of 1932-5 resulted. In the end, a compromise was effected which still left Bolivia 270 miles from the river she wished to reach. So, the matter is still unsettled. It is certain to give rise to further trouble whenever an appropriate moment presents itself.

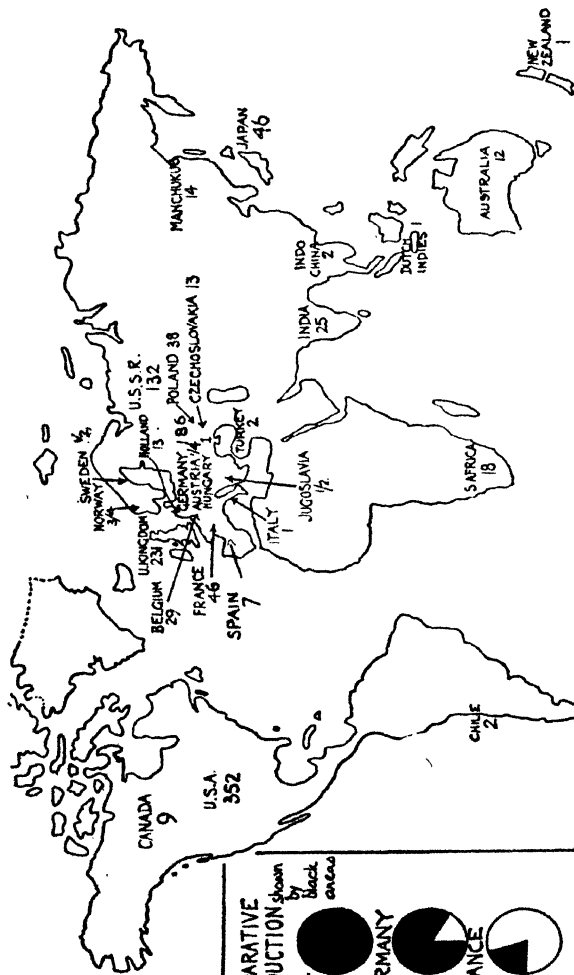


## 96. THE WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION

The chief countries of the world producing coal are as follows. The figures show the production in metric tons during the year immediately prior to the War.

United States	.	.	.	.	.	352,000,000
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	231,870,000
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	186,100,000
U.S.S.R.	.	.	.	.	.	132,900,000
France	.	.	.	.	.	46,500,000
Japan	.	.	.	.	.	46,000,000
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	38,000,000
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	29,500,000
India	.	.	.	.	.	25,500,000
S. Africa	.	.	.	.	.	18,500,000
Manchuria	.	.	.	.	.	14,000,000
Czechoslovakia	.	.	.	.	.	13,850,000
Holland	.	.	.	.	.	13,400,000
Australia	.	.	.	.	.	12,250,000
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	9,750,000
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	7,000,000
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	2,500,000
Chile	.	.	.	.	.	2,000,000
Indo China	.	.	.	.	.	2,000,000
Dutch Indies	.	.	.	.	.	1,400,000
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	1,000,000
New Zealand	.	.	.	.	.	985,000

# THE WORLD'S COAL



The figures represent Millions of metric tons. Thus Canada produces 9,000,000 metric tons

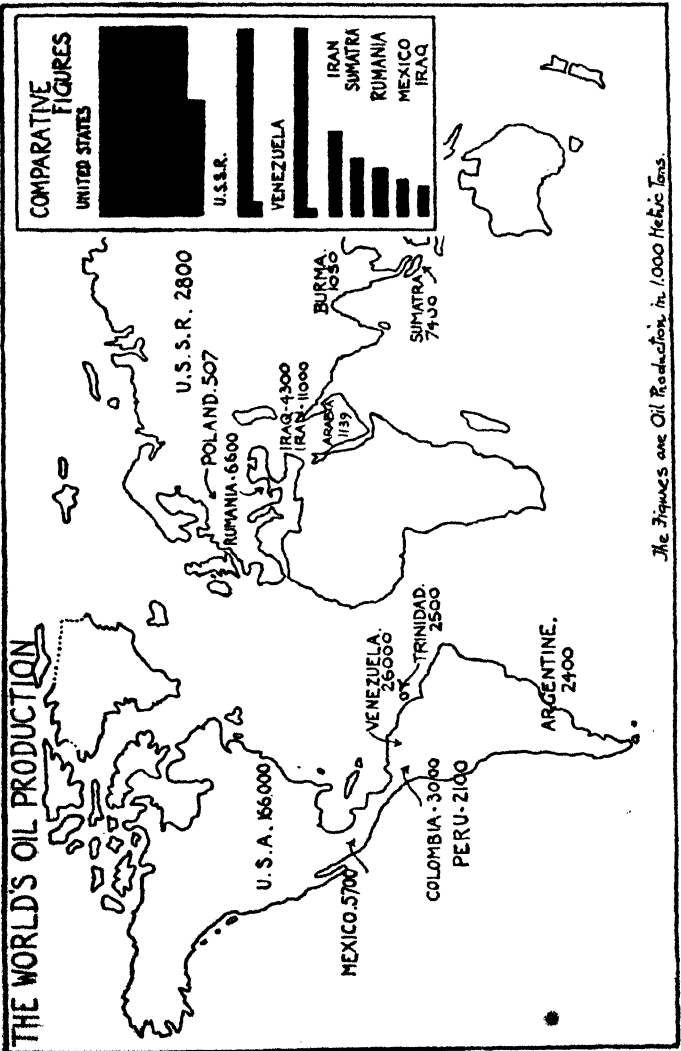


## 97. THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION

The chief oil-producing countries of the World are as follows. The figures show the production in metric tons during the year immediately prior to the War.

United States	.	.	.	.	.	166,000,000
U.S.S.R.	.	.	.	.	.	28,000,000
Venezuela	.	.	.	.	.	26,000,000
Iran	.	.	.	.	.	11,000,000
Sumatra, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	7,400,000
Rumania	.	.	.	.	.	6,600,000
Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	5,700,000
Iraq	.	.	.	.	.	4,300,000
Colombia	.	.	.	.	.	3,000,000
Trinidad	.	.	.	.	.	2,500,000
Argentine	.	.	.	.	.	2,400,000
Peru	.	.	.	.	.	2,100,000
Arabia	.	.	.	.	.	1,139,000
Burma	.	.	.	.	.	1,050,000
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	507,000

# THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION



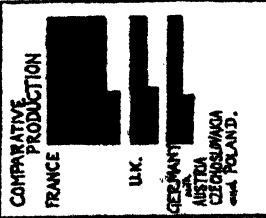
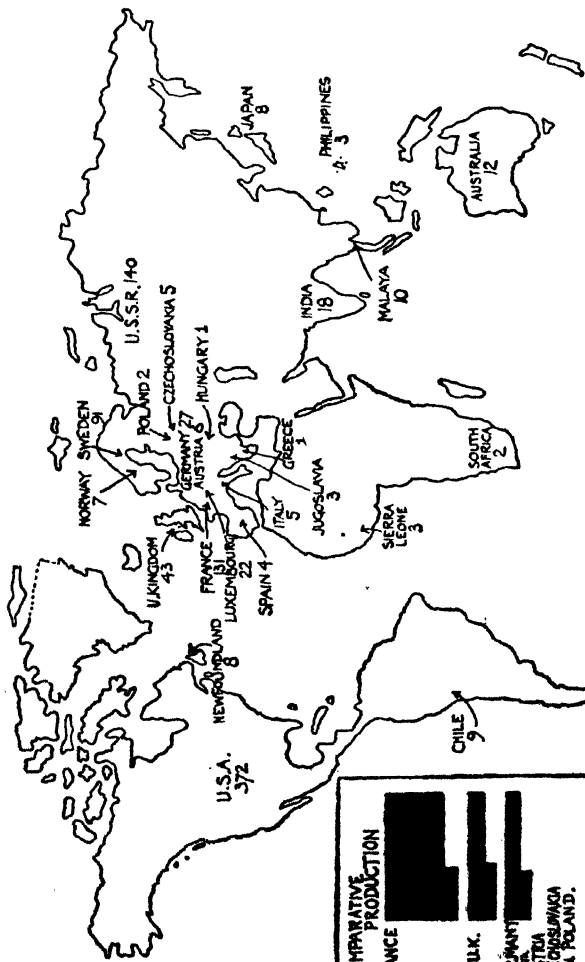
The Figures are Oil Production in 1,000 Metric Tons.

## 98. THE WORLD'S IRON ORE PRODUCTION

The ten chief iron-ore-producing countries of the World are as follows. The figures show the production in metric tons during the year immediately prior to the War.

United States	.	.	.	.	.	37,200,000
U.S.S.R.	.	.	.	.	.	14,000,000
France	.	.	.	.	.	13,100,000
United Kingdom.	.	.	.	.	.	4,330,000
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	2,750,000
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	2,240,000
India	.	.	.	.	.	1,850,000
Australia	.	.	.	.	.	1,250,000
Malaya	.	.	.	.	.	1,070,000
Chile	.	.	.	.	.	910,000

# THE WORLD'S IRON ORE



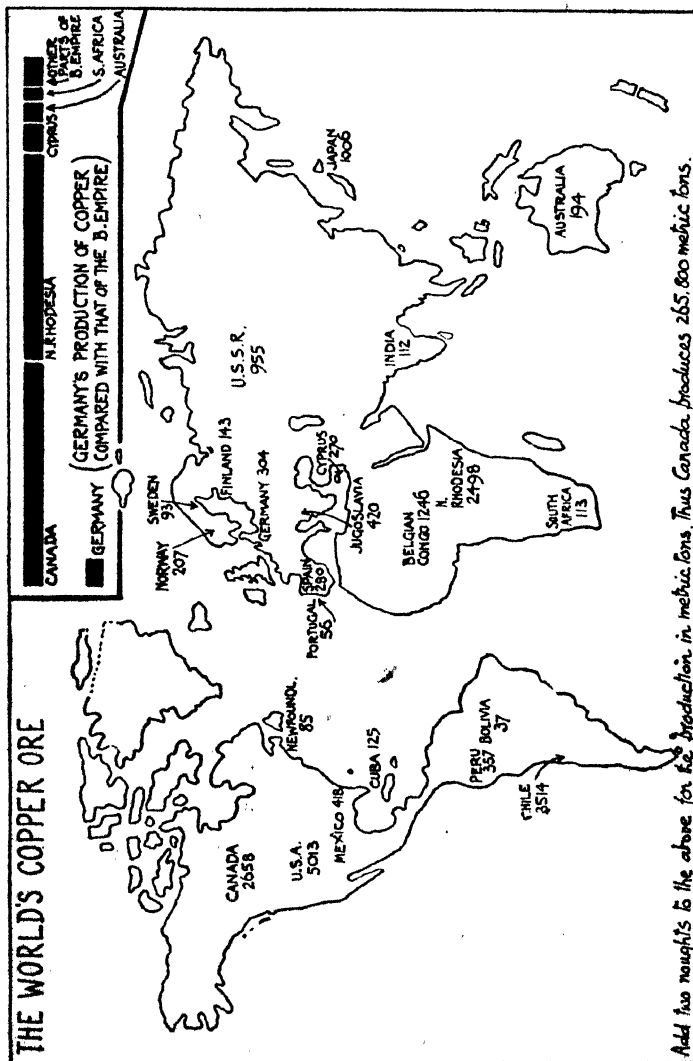
Figures in hundreds of thousands of metric tons. Thus Newfoundland produces 800,000 metric tons.

## 99. THE WORLD'S COPPER ORE PRODUCTION

The chief countries of the World producing copper ore are as follows. The figures show the production in metric tons during the year immediately prior to the War.

United States . . . . .	501,000
Chile . . . . .	351,400
Canada . . . . .	265,800
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	249,800
Belgian Congo . . . . .	124,600
Japan . . . . .	100,600
U.S.S.R. . . . .	95,500
Jugoslavia . . . . .	42,000
Mexico . . . . .	41,800
Peru . . . . .	35,700
Germany . . . . .	30,400
Spain . . . . .	28,000
Cyprus . . . . .	27,000
Norway . . . . .	20,700
Australia . . . . .	19,400
Finland . . . . .	14,300
Cuba . . . . .	12,500
South Africa . . . . .	11,300
India . . . . .	11,200
Sweden . . . . .	9,300
Newfoundland . . . . .	8,500
Portugal . . . . .	5,600
Bolivia . . . . .	3,700

# THE WORLD'S COPPER ORE



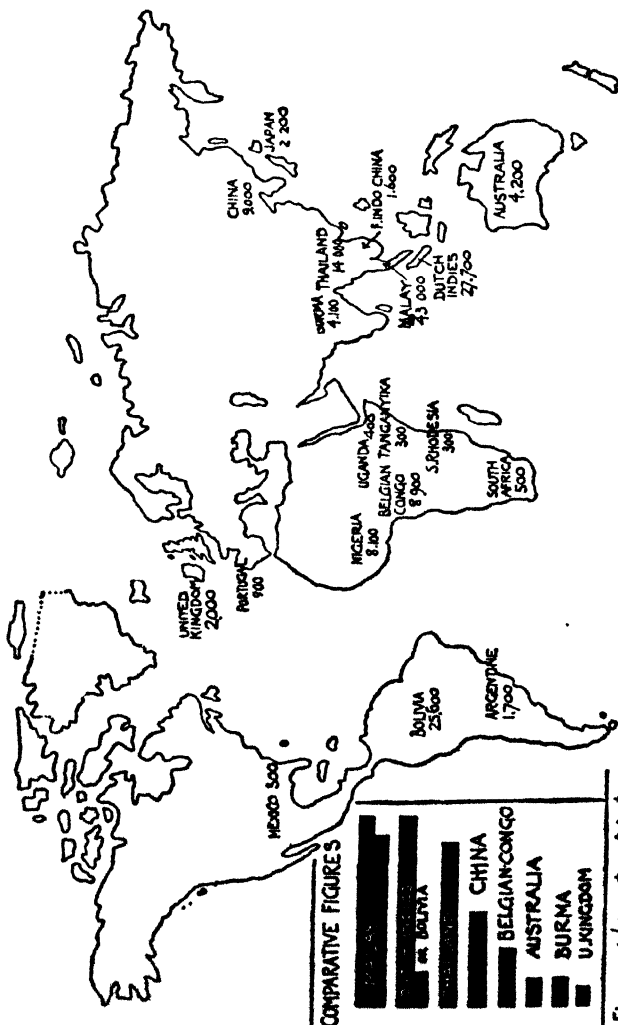
Add two naughts to the above for the production in metric tons. Thus Canada produces 265,800 metric tons.

## 100. THE WORLD'S TIN PRODUCTION

The chief countries of the world producing tin ore are as follows. The figures show the production in metric tons during the year immediately prior to the War.

Malay . . . . .	43,000
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	27,700
Bolivia . . . . .	25,600
Thailand . . . . .	14,000
China . . . . .	9,000
Belgian Congo . . . . .	8,900
Nigeria . . . . .	8,100
Australia . . . . .	4,200
Burma . . . . .	4,100
Japan . . . . .	2,200
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,000
Argentina . . . . .	1,700
French Indo-China . . . . .	1,600
Portugal . . . . .	900
South Africa . . . . .	500
Uganda . . . . .	400
Mexico . . . . .	300
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	300
Tanganyika . . . . .	300

# THE WORLD'S TIN





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